

INSIDE: The aftermath of the tornadoes' brutal passage

Maclean's

JUNE 10, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Rome's trial of
the century

The third secret
of Fatima



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COVER

The plot to kill the Pope

In what authorities called the trial of the century, a Roman courtroom last week began hearing testimony against three Bulgarians and two Turks—including Mehmet Ali Agca, the confused terrorist who attempted to assassinate Pope John Paul II four years ago. The charge: that Agca was only part of an elaborate conspiracy to kill the Pope. —Page 24

CONTINUED IN STORY OF THE DAY



A tornado's savage swath

At least 18 people died as a series of howling, churning tornadoes ripped across central Ontario, flattening houses and buildings along a 100-km path. —Page 10



Death in a stadium

A riot in Brussels before a championship soccer match between Juventus and Liverpool left 28 supporters dead, sparking demands to curb fan violence. —Page 86



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An American tax break
U.S. President Ronald Reagan endorsed a tax reform plan—one that would increase the already large difference between Canadian and American tax bills. —Page 42



The wanton queen of pop
With her provocative dress and coquettish sashays, pop singer Madonna is riding high on the charts. But her sassy image offends as many as it attracts. —Page 77



The third mystery

The third mystery of Fatima. That phrase has puzzled and tantalized millions of Roman Catholics around the world for nearly half a century. And it assumed an intriguing new dimension at the opening of the trial in Rome last week of Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, and seven others, on charges related to Agca's 1981 attempt to murder the Pope.

The third mystery refers to one of three prophecies that, according to Catholic teaching, the mother of Jesus told three young peasant children during six revelations at Fatima, about 145 km west of Lisbon, Portugal, in 1917. In the apocalyptic days of the trial Agca, who claimed to be Jesus Christ, demanded—as a condition for co-operating with the court—that the Vatican "reveal the third mystery of the Blessed Virgin of Fatima." With that, the erratic terrorist implied that the message, if made public, might help to explain his bizarre murder attempt. He also placed Pope John Paul II, who credits the Virgin of Fatima with saving his life after Agca's attack, under considerable pressure to address the issue.

As this week's cover story points out, an account of the third mystery was delivered to the Vatican in a sealed envelope, which was not to be opened until 1960. That envelope remains in the Vatican archives. Pope John XXIII opened it but declined to divulge its message, saying the contents revealed nothing that could not be gleaned from the Bible. Since then, as succeeding pontiffs have elaborated on the message, but John Paul told a crowd of thousands of people in St. Peter's Square a year after the assassination attempt that he was about to visit the Fatima shrine to "hear again" the third mystery.

The cryptic reference to Fatima was just one of many mysteries in a trial attempting to penetrate what may—or may not—have been a historic intrigue. With allegations of a Communist connection in the plot to kill the Pope and with Agca's repeated declarations of being Jesus Christ, few trials have raised so many questions of fact or faith.

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's June 18, 1985

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LETTERS

Babies of the '80s

Now that Muskeen's has exercised some of the rights in which the Yippie generation is taking an unashamed, perhaps even arrogant, attitude, could it be argued as the effect of the growing number of poor parents in this country? As was pointed out in your excellent article "Canada's forgotten poor" (Cover, Jan. 30, 1984), approximately 4.5 million Canadians live in poverty. About 1.2 million of these poor Canadians are children. According to 1981 estimates by the National Council on Welfare, one in five children is raised in a family whose income falls below the poverty line designated by Statistics Canada. Most of these children will not be wearing designer clothes or sleeping in \$1,000 bunk beds.

—JUDY A. SCHULZER,
Chairwoman,
Social Action Committee,
Family Service Association of
Metropolitan Toronto,
Toronto

After reading "Bringing up babies" (Cover, May 20), it is hard to believe that these well-educated parents of the 1980s actually think they can buy a sense of self-worth for their children. I really don't think that 800 designer overall, the latest in Scandinavian nursery furniture, and \$900 designer clothing gowns are going to serve these childrens of their own importance. My own children may have their designer overalls made by "Mammy" rather than OshKosh, but I hope that my love and the example I am trying to



Teacher Kristina: a sense of self-worth

promote will teach them that money and material goods do not necessarily make a family rich.

—LYNN COOPERSON,
Kitchener, Ont.

Above-ground arrivals

I am writing to protest the inappropriate title used for the article on refugee protection ("The underground railroad to Canada," Immigration, May 12) in which I am quoted. The "underground railroad" is a title misappropriated by the writer of the article. A railroad is a shared workspace in space and requires "We do not want to create over the impression of us being the "underground" (legal), and you report that "most Canadian support groups discourage refugees from entering Canada without papers." The article notes that some Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees in the United States have protection problems and need to stay in Canada, but the "underground railroad" concept is misleading and inaccurate.

—THOM CLARK,
Co-ordinator, Inter-Church
Committee for Refugees,
Toronto

The Riel writings

Your article "The commemoration of Louis Riel" (Canada, May 20) mistakenly set off the forthcoming five-volume set of *The Complete Writings of Louis Riel* to be published by the University of Calgary Press. Please be informed that the Riel Project was instigated by the Western Canadian Publications Project of the University of Alberta (Edmonton) and the work is to be published by the University of Alberta Press.

—N. PARKER,
Department of English,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton

Letters are off-print and may be returned. Writers should supply names, addresses and telephone numbers. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean-Hill Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7.

PASSENGERS

RED W.A. (Troy) Boyle, 83, former United Mine Workers of America president convicted of the murder of a union rival in the Waco-Harris, Pa., hospital's cemetery early 1970. Boyle ordered the 1969 New Year's Eve gunshot killing of Joseph (Jack) Yarborough, his wife and daughter, who had been staying in their Clearfield, Pa., home. Boyle had been serving three consecutive life terms in the Texas state prison in Dallas. Eight other codefendants were convicted, including three Cleveland men who carried out the contract killing for \$25,000.

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FOLLOW-UP

The price of survival

The Hercules 205 carrying the Armed Forces Search and Rescue team carefully searched a snow-covered wooded area 80 km south of Great Bear Lake, searching for the wreckage of a Beechcraft 18 bush plane. The small plane had crashed in dense fog on Nov. 8, 1972, while transporting two local patients and their nurse from Cambridge Bay to the hospital in Yellowknife, 800 km away. After 21 days the rescue team found the wreckage half buried in the snow. Parachutist Master Corp. Harvey Copeland, the first to land, saw the bodies of David Komok, 34, and his aunt, Neemicie Nuligiyak, lying by a tree in front of a spruce-pole tent. In the front of the tent lay the fractured torso of Judy Hill, a 27-year-old nurse. Then Copeland saw the bush pilot, Marten Hartwell, sprawled, filthy—but alive.

German-born Hartwell, the sole survivor, was to become one of the most controversial figures in Canadian aviation history. His notoriety began during the subsequent coroner's inquest into the crash, held in Yellowknife. The inquest revealed that the women passengers had died of injuries sustained in the crash, but 20 days later from starvation. Then Hartwell, who had not appeared at the inquest, suddenly went on national television to confirm public suspicions that he had survived by eating snow, fetuses and HIF's food.

The inquest's chairman had laid an injunction against Hartwell. Despite that, Hartwell allowed thousands of hours of scurrilous media scrutiny. Recounting his ordeal in a recent interview with Maclean's, Hartwell said that Canadair, who recognize him, have often stared at him with what he called "fish eyes." Many have also expressed sympathy for him. But Hartwell says, "I did not even want positive recognition. I just wanted to get on with my life."

And he has, continuing to work as a bush pilot. In 1977 he and his long-time girlfriend, Susan Blakey, a University of Alberta philosophy PhD, jointly launched Ursus Aviation, a small air charter company, in Fort Norman, N.W.T. But Hartwell, now 60, and still flying, says he is ambivalent about the act that saved his life. "I can't see the choice to live was worth the years that followed," he said. "I look forward to walking down the street unnoticed. And I am almost there."

—SHEILA AKERSHEAD

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HYUNDAI

Putting the lid on a sports stadium

By Jane O'Hara

Baseball player Barry Bonsuoli recalled exactly one bizarre moment while playing ball under a dome in Seattle. Wish's Kingdome stadium in 1986. Then an outfields for the Toronto Blue Jays, Bonsuoli stood on the emerald-green synthetic Astroturf under the vaulted concrete sky and watched the Mariners' Roger Zito blast the ball in a home-run trajectory toward the left-field fence. His head bowed in defeat, Bonsuoli suddenly heard the Jays' center fielder, Rick Sorensen, yell at him to look up. Bonsuoli did. In came to the ball source of a metallic speaker hanging from the roof, 125 feet over the field, and fall back into fair territory. While Zito only got to second base, it was still an unsettling motivation into the quirks of playing under a dome. But now Bonsuoli, who plays 85 games a year in the Kingdome as a member of the Seattle Mariners, is a confirmed supporter of covered stadiums. Said the outfielder: "In the spring in Toronto we'd walk outside on the grass cracking ice. Here the only thing you have to battle is catastrophe."

In the rain-drenched city of the Pacific Northwest, where about one-third of the year is wet, it could either be ruled out, the dome represents a major advance for sports fans. Kingdome revenues from all sources amount to an average of \$7.5 million annually. But it is not without problems, many of them common to all closed stadiums. And, like the others, its efforts to cope are being closely watched by sports fans in Montreal, where the 1976 Olympic Stadium is about to get a new retractable roof, and in Toronto, where anti-dome groups are pressuring against the proposed \$150-million retractable-roof dome.

Towering above Seattle's trend red-brick renovated warehouse district along the waterfront, the dome on the 60,000-seat arena resembles a gigantic concrete circus tent. Its ribbed white roof stretches elegantly 360 feet up into the sky. "It's not a beautiful building," said stadium director Ted Bownfield, a native of

Penticton, B.C., "but it's functional."

Indeed, a maintenance crew of 20 can convert the facility from a baseball field into a football field, basketball court or rock concert stadium within eight hours. The arena is like a van theorem in the round and the playing field an overused stage which dwarfs the hu-



Photo of a Kingdome Mariners' game/concerts, Seattle

public relations director. "If the team were winning, fans would come to see them play in a warehouse."

But some Seattleites are encouraged by the fact that the Kingdome's problems are fewer than those of similar roofed stadiums in such other cities as Minneapolis, New Orleans, Pontiac, Mich., and Houston. The cost of New Orleans's Superdome had quadrupled over original estimates by the time it was completed in 1975. On three occasions Minneapolis's Metrodome roof collapsed from heavy snow. The Superdome sits so far inland, B. L. Johnson, Asa well, former Oakland A's manager, noted bitter Cleveland Indians' pay by stark in the road, and he was awarded second base on a ground rule double. And fans complain that the white fiberglass on the canes of the end markers is difficult to follow the baseball in flight. Commenting on the planned retractable roofs for the Montreal stadium and the proposed Tweed dome, Bownfield said: "I'm worried about that. It's going to be as hard as trying to operate. What if it ever gets stuck?"

The financial success of the Kingdome has made Seattle the envy of other North American dome cities. Initiated by a citizens' group, the project was defeated in two consecutive referendums, the first in 1969, before it finally won support in 1980. King County voters agreed to permit a property tax on their homes and a hotel/motel tax to pay for the \$40-million dome. By the time it was finished in 1986, at a total cost of \$67 million, only the ongoing hotel and motel tax was needed to offset the remaining debt.

The Kingdome, a drawing card for tourists, has been a major factor in promoting the image of Seattle as a big-league American city. Yet for hardcore baseball traditionalists there are lingering doubts about the dome. Said Seattle baseball fan Michael Copeland, who recently left the Kingdome during the seventh-inning stretch in order to enjoy the sunshine. "On a day like this I must be outside, having spaghetti pony on my head, and taking my shirt off." But even Copeland admitted, "Without the dome Seattle couldn't have baseball." □

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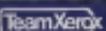
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COLUMN

An answer to the government

By Barbara Amit

Minister of External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced that the Canadian government would delay its decision on whether to participate in the United States' Strategic Defense Initiative, known colloquially as "Star Wars." Furthermore, Mr. Clark expanded, he would like to hear the views of ordinary Canadians before his government made a decision.

One would have liked to be a fly on the wall when civil servants copped into Major Thatcher's and Ronald Reagan's offices to explain the Canadian initiative in governing Canadians can only pray that this new policy-taking will apply to other topics, such as capital punishment and income taxes. All the same, Clark's statement does pose a genuine dilemma. How does the "ordinary Canadian" arrive at a decision as a matter as technically complex as Star Wars?

There is a strong argument that says governments are elected to govern and it is a government's job to make decisions. It is true that the Strategic Defense Initiative—SDI—has unforeseeable consequences, but unforeseeable consequences are a condition of many government decisions—such as whether to inflate or deflate the economy, whether to make an alliance or declare a climate war, which social policy to legislate. So long as governments act in good faith, the people can expect their elected representatives to formulate policies and take the responsibility for them. Canadians might be forgiven for wondering why they keep their representatives in limousines and expensive accounts, if politicians simply throw questions back at citizens' legs instead of making a decision and being with it.

Having said all that, what matters is whether the government will be honest in this latest appeal to consult the people, or whether it is using popular consultations as a smokescreen in order to distribute the responsibility for a decision on Star Wars. If it knows what will be highly unpopular with certain segments of the population whichever way it goes.

If we are heading toward a referendum, it will be crucial to make sure the question is put fairly to the people. The government can simply ask, "Are you in favor of Canada's supporting an escalation of the arms race by joining Star Wars?"

This sort of stacked question is not unfair. We have the sort of exami-

ple in the Toronto municipal election when voters were asked if they were in favor of their city council negotiating for peace and disarmament. To vote no on a question you may only be asked to answer in favor of making裁军
communists in downtown Toronto.

If, on the other hand, the government decides to consult a referendum and asks citizens to give their views in individual briefs, it will have to decide what values will be assigned to which briefs. We all know that groups on either end of the political spectrum will want to mix in predictable got-ways. The various peace movements have given ample evidence that they regard any Western defensive action as a potential threat in peace. No doubt the responses of groups on the far right, though less organized, would be equally rigid. Star Wars, in these minds, would end war, famine, German meadels and poverty. If the government truly wanted to be fair, it would have to assign

points to the likely results of actions that are honest citizens, the current course of action would then be to tell the government that he has no opinion and cannot do the work necessary to genuinely arrive at one. But we all know, and the government knows, that this is not going to happen, and therefore we may be excused for regarding Joe Clark's offer as a cynical exercise in pretense.

I could do no better in favor of SDI. My opinion is bolstered by a report from Moscow last week in which the Soviets seemed to outmaneuver the US in the Star Wars, saying that "it's rather easy to penetrate a small hole in the space umbrella and launch all missiles through it." If the Soviets had found a way to "easily" penetrate the Star Wars defense plan, they would have let the US bankrupt themselves by building another Maginot Line. They would not have impeded their breakthrough in advance.

For my part, having considered the question in a historical and psychological context, it seems to me that SDI is more likely to avert nuclear war than to cause it, and at the same time its very existence might check Soviet adventurism. Weekends never deter bullies, it only bores them. If history has shown us one thing, it is that the actions of the Soviet Union are those of a bully. It has picked on weak nations like Afghanistan and Poland. Only the combined powers of NATO have been able to check Soviet expansionism. Of course, coordination about SDI's value cannot be written in stone, one can only assemble as much information as possible and try to choose a policy that would retain a world in which our children will share the freedom and little we have all enjoyed. The truth is that we should be free, but only the truth, not propaganda, weakards and whited thinking.

I shall submit my brief. What about the rest of the ordinary Canadian?

assessment of the likely results of this particular series of actions. An informed citizen would have to be able to answer such questions as "What are the likely results of this defense? Is there any other form of defense?" "What is the history of the Soviet Union in living up to agreements in geopolitical agreements? And so on.

After considering all these matters, a citizen can look at the referer and say that he has reached a truly informed decision, then he must pass it on to the government. But I suggest that there will be very few citizens who can do this. A great many will be able at best to express only certain sentiments. If one is an honest citizen, the current course of action would then be to tell the government that he has no opinion and cannot do the work necessary to genuinely arrive at one. But we all know, and the government knows, that this is not going to happen, and therefore we may be excused for regarding Joe Clark's offer as a cynical exercise in pretense.

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I shall submit my brief. What about the rest of the ordinary Canadian?



A killer tornado's savage swath

By Ross Lawer

One survivor likened the destruction to a scene from war-torn Beirut. Another said he "thought it was the end of the Earth." Across central Ontario last Friday a series of howling, chartering, tornadoes ripped through peaceful farming towns and garden subdivisions, flattening houses, uprooting trees and wiping out businesses along a creaked 500-km path. At least 12 people died, dozens more were injured, and more than 400 houses were destroyed or damaged in the storm, which also cut through the southwestern and northern areas of the United States before buffeting southern Ontario and Quebec. In Barrie, Ont. (population 40,000), some of the worst devastation, residents stood numb by fear as a whirling, funnel-shaped cloud of thick, black dust dive-bombed the skies and pounded a seven-block area into sticks and rubble. "I just screamed. 'Everybody, run away!'" said Barrie resident Mary Jane White, whose blouse still bore bloodstains from hand injuries suffered by one of her three children. "We all knelt down and prayed and we just screamed to God."

Whipped up by a line of severe thunderstorms that also produced golfball-sized hail and torrential rain, the tornadoes caught everyone by surprise. In Barrie, 300 km north of Toronto, a small child—one of four children killed in the storm—was apparently thrown off a bicycle by a sudden burst of wind when he struck a hydro pole. In nearby The Tercan, a 90-year-old widow was killed when gale force winds tore her log-sided house from its foundations and scattered the contents across neighbouring fields. And in the town of Grand Valley, public health nurse Roberta Ringer was trapped between two glass doors when the community medical centre owned in the town's only local doctor, Donald Miller, later removed a large wedge of glass from her neck, amazed that her injuries were not more serious.

The U.S. death toll was even higher. At least 50 people were killed and another 300 were injured in tornadoes that span through western and central Pennsylvania, certainly destroying whole towns and tearing down power and telephone lines. The storm's aftermath in Barrie, Ont. (left) and shocked victims Hazel and Don Cameron (right) and Hazel Crosswell (below). "We all just screamed to God."

phone lines to hundreds of houses. In Guelph authorities said that the storm claimed at least 16 lives. "There's nothing standing," said Betty Pospis, surveying the damage in her home town of Kincardine. "The people are walking around in circles."

The same unstable weather system also caused havoc in the Niagara Peninsula, Ontario's prime fruit-growing region. Hail and accompanying high winds smashed windows and destroyed field crops, but authorities said it was too early to assess the damage. The storms hit only one night after an intense豪雨 smashed greenhouses and flattened vegetable crops in Elgin County in southwestern Ontario, inflicting losses of about \$15 million on 120 growers. The county produces about 75 per cent of the greenhouse vegetables—including tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower—grown in Canada. Still, federal agriculture officials said consumers would be spared, my price increases because ample supplies of imported vegetables are available.

The storms produced countless tragedies, but there were miraculous escapes as well. The public library in Grand Valley collapsed, trapping half a dozen women and small children under tons of brick. But 50 area residents immediately pitched in to rescue them, and after 45 minutes of digging all were saved. Said 16-year-old Linda Moore, who helped rescue four-year-old Carolyn Moore: "It's amazing. We found her under all the rubble and she just walked out."

Meanwhile, a blind couple whose home in Ormstown was demolished also miraculously escaped death. Fred and Devor Raymond were about to sit down for supper when they heard a roar and rumble. Suddenly, their roof was torn off and a wild collapsed on top of them, but, remarkably, Mrs. Raymond suffered only a scratch elbow. "When our neighbor came in," the blind woman later recalled, "his voice was music to our ears."

Within hours of the storm Ontario Premier Frank Miller announced that areas hit by the twisters would be eligible for immediate disaster relief. But even with financial aid, it will be a long time before the residents of central Ontario forget last week's killing storm. □



A triumphant Canadian hero

By Jane O'Hara

Only concerned by schoolstein in Victoria, BC, who called him "Peggy," Stephen Charles Fogo last week turned a childhood of pain and ridicule into a moving personal triumph as he completed his arduous cross-country marathon against cancer. Looking tanned and self-confident, the 19-year-old one-legged runner completed his 8,000-km Journey for Leukaemia in a driving rainstorm in Victoria. After bobbling onto a rocky cliffside overlooking his final destination, Fogo straddled down a paved pathway to a red-carpeted ramp that pitched into the water. Accompanied by his parents, Stephen Sr. and Anna, and his sister, Suzanne, Fogo dipped his artificial left leg into the icy waters of the Pacific Ocean.

With that, the applause and cheers from a crowd of 6,000 created over the young man who determinedly jogged and jogged to become the hero of a healing journey he turned to jog his family. "Yahoo! He's finally over!" Fogo's lonely run began 14 months ago in St. John's, spanned 10 provinces and, by the time it was over, had raised more than \$9 million for the Canadian Cancer Society. On the road, Fogo used up six artificial legs and suffered blisters on his right foot and painful skin irritations on his right leg. As he headed toward Mile 0 on the Trans-Canada Highway in Victoria last week, Fogo was visibly an gone. He had been prescribed painkillers, he explained, but "I forgot to take them today."

In the course of his 48-day journey Fogo ran through blizzard and blizzard, down the purple winter and brown heat as he traversed the British Columbia Interior. At the start of his run Fogo regularly covered 30 km a day with only a howling wind and a few cars for company. Then, as he headed for the Pacific Northwest last week, there were cheering fans and public adoration to help him on his way.

But as the run drew to a close, strategists developed in Fogo's prickly relations with the Canadian Cancer Society, which sponsored the run, and his private supplier, the controversial Vancouver millionaire J. "Bob" Carter, who has a criminal record for a sexual offence. Fogo, who would make a natural goodwill ambassador for the cancer society, pointedly refused to say whether he would work for the society in the future.

Still, for Fogo's admirers, the cloud of controversy was insignificant com-



Fogo and Goshul leading parade in Vancouver, cheering fans and public worship

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pared to the demonstration of courage by the young runner who lost his leg to bone cancer when he was 15. Against overwhelming odds, Pooya survived, where Terry Fox—the one-legged cancer victim who was stricken by a recurrence of cancer midway through a cross-country run in 1980—had been forced to fall. Said Anthony Jason, a tributarian from Victoria who came to leave a watch Pooya completed his odyssey: "He's a great lad and I wanted to be here to show him support when he finished."

With his journey completed, Pooya was able to look to a future that was

he makes a few dollars from the run," said Carter. "But I don't want him to get into making his living from commercial sponsorships."

The most immediate prospect was health and relaxation in exotic surroundings. Last week Pooya left for a two-week vacation in a guest of the government of the Cook Islands, a South Pacific archipelago of 15 islands about 1,000 miles off the coast of New Zealand. The trip was arranged by Carter, whose brother is a partner in a sauna driving business in the islands. "We heard of Steve through the radio and newspapers

but he seemed to be a real character," says Carter. "So we got in touch with the Cook Islands tourism board and they arranged it." Pooya had been invited to the islands by the Cook Islands tourism board, which has been instrumental in getting the country's first international tourism campaign off the ground. Pooya is the first person to be featured in the campaign, which is aimed at attracting tourists to the islands.

"It's a great opportunity for us," says

Steve Pooya's father, Bob Pooya.

He



Touching the waters of the Pacific is a road of controversy in the closing stages of the run.

much brighter than before the run began. "I'm 19 and unemployed like everyone else," Pooya told a press conference in Victoria. But, British Columbia's premier, William Bennett, announced that his government had awarded Pooya a scholarship worth about \$20,000 to train as a commercial helicopter pilot—a long-term ambition of the exceptionally gifted youth. And Carter has set up a trust fund for Pooya and his family, "and we got a Tilak from Bob Carter," and Florence Syrme, a public relations officer for the Cook Islands government. "We jumped at the chance," Prime Minister Sir Thomas Durkin said. "Great. Let's invite the guy over here."

Pooya will be accompanied on the trip by Frank Beaupre of Surrey, B.C., who helped the young runner train. "We've been doing changes in Steve," said Beaupre. "We've set up some goals, and some goals he's got to and jettison. He doesn't care whether he lived or died. Now, I don't think there's anything he couldn't do."

The vacation套餐 that Pooya had to

and then we got a Tilak from Bob Carter," and Florence Syrme, a public relations officer for the Cook Islands government. "We jumped at the chance," Prime Minister Sir Thomas Durkin said. "Great. Let's invite the guy over here."

Pooya has done nothing to diminish his achievement. Although the journey for Liven officially ended last week, the rest of Steve Pooya's life will proceed with all the privileges and problems that go with being a genuine Canadian hero. □

Diet Quiz #1

Which has more calories (and alcohol):

- 5 oz. white wine?
- 5 oz. Bacardi rum & diet cola?
(1 oz. Bacardi, 4 oz. diet cola)



An average 5 oz. serving of white wine with an alcohol content of 12% and sugar level of 2 g /100 ml contains 130 calories.

A drink made with 1 oz. of Bacardi rum and 4 oz. of diet cola has only 63 calories and an alcohol content is just 8%. So if you choose Bacardi rum and diet cola you're ahead.

Bacardi rum
Enjoy it in moderation

Data based on Association of Official Analytical Chemists



only thing keeping us Liberals alive is the game goes on." And he went to admit past error. "The Liberal party lost the confidence of Western Canada," said Turner. "There was some truth in the suggestion that this party was not strong enough to govern. I think that's what got us out of the game."

The Liberal leader is venturesome, yet cautious. Walking through downtown Saskatoon—at lunch he called the city "one of the jewels of North America"—and sauntered as though he meant it—Turner talked about his nonpolitical life. While Turner is currently living in Ottawa's Chateau Laurier Hotel during the renovation of Stornoway, the official Ottawa residence of the opposition leader, Turner's wife, Greta, lives in a simple two-room house on one of their back roads. Greta visits her husband occasionally in Ottawa, while Turner tries to spend one weekend a month in Toronto.

For years Turner and his family have made summer canoe trips through the Northwest Territories, and they hope to do so this year. The trips are planned with the precision of military expeditions. "We leave three sets of maps marked with our route behind with various authorizations," he explained. "As well, I always carry one of those small portable radios that can contact airliners on the transpolar route overhead. We call Leftbeams or star 10 whatever and give them our map co-ordinates each day to pass on to Bellwether, or if anything goes wrong they can pinpoint us."

Turner's political caution extends to journalists. Turner confides with some of the veteran political reporters whom he has known for years, but he shuns like a nervous stallion from the thrashing microphones and pointed questions of the newer breed of reporter. Turner loves to ramble, so much so that it sometimes appears that he enjoys the past more than he is excited by the future. Sipping a scotch one night in a Kelowna, B.C., restaurant, Turner recalled the early 1960s—when former Conservative prime minister John Diefenbaker was in office and Turner was an appendage Liberal MP—*as* a kind of golden age of Parliament, a time when there were few to fight and heroes to admire across the House of Commons floor.

"Today, as Turner learned when he emerged from an eight-year stint as a corporate lawyer to claim the Liberal leadership last summer, 30 seemed like

vitamin drops that mercilessly expose shortcomings—like the habitual thumping that Turner has not largely outgrown and which can help to sustain or break a political career.

Turner is greatly relishing the political skills that he will need in the months and years ahead in Kelowna, he met with one-legged former State Penoy, who was visiting at the same

time. "He has good health, has been given a good education, and you have done fairly well in life, you have a duty to serve the public," he ended the session by donating a biography of himself to the school library. "It's not selling too well right now," he joked—and the applause rolled across the gymnasium.

At other times, Turner played the more conventional political game of attacking his principal opponent. Referring to Mulroney's high standing in the opinion polls, Turner told a Liberal audience at the Riverstone Golf and Country Club in Kamloops, B.C., that "popularity can't be hubris, stardom, put away in a week. Mulroney wants to be loved. So do I. I was as well with more people had loved me in 1984, but you have to make decisions and some people won't like them." He turned sarcasm on Mulroney, calling him "a 'political animal' in Grade school" and referring him to "singing for the paper with the Americans—Yes, sir, Mr. President," says Mulroney. "Whatever you say, Mr. President."

The next day Turner headed for Vancouver and his own Quadra riding, which he won in September with a comfortable 3,000-vote majority. Turner attended a sad part of 400 militiamen at the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, then boarded a chartered plane for the 17-minute flight to Salispeing Island, where he visited his ailing mother, a sufferer of Alzheimer's disease, she still doesn't know that her son served for 88 days last year as Prime Minister.

As well as helping to rebuild the Liberal party's fortunes, Turner's wanderings have a personal purpose: he needs to gain support from small party workers in preparation for the Liberal convention scheduled for the fall of 1986, when the party will vote on whether to hold a leadership review. Delegates could, naturally, reject Turner's efforts and vote in favor of finding the party a new and more dynamic leader. Turner's position is the party is growing stronger because of his efforts at the grassroots level—and because, so far at least, there is no obvious strong alternative contender.

In the meantime, John Napier Turner, a more relaxed and more engaging man than when he conducted his disastrous political campaign 16 months ago, is waging a lonely battle against Seconda's odds. One of the most obvious problems facing Turner, particularly in the West, is the residue of bitterness left by the Trudeau years, and the feeling that Turner is a loner from that era and an apolitical bore as well. But Turner is quickly to the rescue that view of himself. As a Kelowna businessman noted: "Turner can't be all that bad, you know. Trudeau hated him."



On the road: a duty to serve

hotel during his cross-country journey to raise funds for cancer research. The next day, when he talked to students at the local high school, Turner used the chosen metaphor to state his personal credo. Pogo's tag, he declared, "shows what a young person can do when he has a dream. When he has a cause"—and then Turner's voice grew tougher and more challenging—"and when he has

the guts." Added Turner, "If you have good health, have been given a good education, and you have done fairly well in life, you have a duty to serve the public." He ended the session by donating a biography of himself to the school library. "It's not selling too well right now," he joked—and the applause rolled across the gymnasium.

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Diet Quiz #2

Which has more calories (and alcohol):

12 oz. light beer?

12 oz. Bacardi rum & diet cola?
(1½ oz. Bacardi, 10½ oz. diet cola)



On average, a 12oz. serving of light beer contains 110 calories and has an alcohol content of 4% (Regular beer averages 150 calories, 5% alcohol.)

A drink made with 1½ oz. of Bacardi rum and 10½ oz. of diet cola has only 95 calories. And its alcohol content is just 5%. So if you choose Bacardi rum and diet cola, you're ahead.

Bacardi rum
Enjoy it in moderation

Data based on *Alcoholics Anonymous* of Official Analytical Chemistry and *Beers' Merck Index*.

Judgment reserved



Turner: no parole

Looking tanned and remarkably leggy, converted anarchist Colin Thiele turned afterwards last week as his lawyer argued the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in Regina to overturn the former provincial energy and mines minister's consecutive seven months for the brutal slaying of his ex-wife, Janice Wilson. The victim, 43 when she was killed, divorced Thiele in 1980 and subsequently remarried. She was found bludgeoned and shot on Jan. 21, 1982, in the garage of her Regina home. Last November a Saskatchewan jury found Thiele guilty of first-degree murder, and at 43, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison without parole. Thiele's lawyer, Gerald Allibert, argued that at the end of his client's Saskatchewan trial, Justice J.H. Walker would rightly have awarded him a new trial in favour of the Crown. After two days of hearing the Appeal Court rejected judgment until after the summer. But Crown prosecutor Barry Kujawa predicted that, whatever the outcome, the Thiele case "won't be over" until it is heard before the Supreme Court of Canada.

Gentleman bikers

Unlike most of the outlaw motorcycle clubs in North America, the Newfoundland Balaclavas have been working hard to prove their public image by actively supporting charitable causes. "We are welcome everywhere," boasts club president Marvin Stacey. "People who know us consider us gentlemen." So when the RCMP refused gun permits to Stacey and other club members last winter, the Balaclavas asked the provincial Firearms Acquisition Certificates board to review their case. During four days of hearings in Grand Falls last month, Crown prosecutors prodded the witnesses who testified to the Balaclavas' links with motorcycle clubs and other processes that have become the law. When the hearings concluded, however, the Balaclavas were denied a permit under Section 2 of Canada's 1988 Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which guarantees freedom of association. Explained Stacey, a licensed guide and father of four who applied for a shotgun permit: "I want to take my son hunting with me, just like the man next door." The police, added Stacey, are "trying to keep an old image alive, in my opinion as a scapegoat. Their lives would be pretty boring if there weren't fellows like us around."

The silent switch

Rose Reatched, an office worker at the Winnipeg-based Alliance Against Abortion, had settled down to view a videotaped version of an antiabortion film, *The Silent Scream*, when she realized that a separate shot inside a hospital had suddenly turned into a sadistic scene. Said Joe Borowski, the antiabortion crusader who heads the alliance: "She came running to me and said, 'I think there is something wrong with the film.'" Borowski subsequently discovered that about six minutes of pornographic material had been edited into 14 of the 38 tapes ordered from a Seattle antiabortion group and mailed by the Winnipeg office to local hospitals.

Marielba's Roman Catholic Church leaders and Premier Howard Pawley last week Winnipeg and Threets police were trying to determine how the tapes had been altered. Borowski, who served former New Democratic Party premier Ed Schreyer as a cabinet minister from 1980-83, said that in the pornographic scenes "there was a guy and a girl, there was mostly and simulated sex scenes and other things." Initially, Borowski suspected that a "bad apple" at Air Canada, which flew the tapes to Winnipeg, had tampered with the tapes. Set in Air Canada investigation absolved its staff of any blame.

MacKay under fire

Colonel-General Elmer MacKay, whose offer makes him the chief federal policeman, has been under opposition fire virtually since Prime Minister Brian Mulroney appointed him last fall. Political opponents still criticize him for meeting in October with Premier Richard Hatfield while the New Brunswick leader—later hospitalized—was under police surveillance as a drug case. Now, opposition critics also have accused him of prevaricating in a case with former defence minister Robert Cotter. Cotter, who recently served him in a second government capacity, helped with the Canadian Human Rights Commission. MacKay told a press conference that he could not believe "under the circumstances that there is any substance" to the allegation against Cotter, who resigned from the cabinet in February when it was disclosed that he visited a study nightclub in Lehr, West Germany. When opposition MPs charged that MacKay's remarks were inappropriate, Mulroney rose to MacKay's defense and, in the process, accused former solicitor general Robert Kaplan of authorizing a \$500,000 payment by the RCMP to convicted mass murderer Clifford Olson in 1981. Kaplan protested that the payment was authorized by a deputy minister responsible at RCMP headquarters in Ottawa. Last week Mulroney apologized to Kaplan, but the Liberal critic insisted that MacKay should resign.

The man from Moscow



Vorotnikov: no parole

An 18-year Vorotnikov, a senior member of the Soviet Union's 36-year ruling Politburo, met with Alberta's Premier Peter Lougheed at Edmonton's Government House last week for talks on trade and Canadian geeks experts. 480 demonstrators protested that the premier was putting trade ahead of human rights. James Harbeck, Alberta's minister for intergovernmental affairs, told reporters that Lougheed had no intention of raising human rights issues with the visiting Soviet leader, who is also premier of the Russian Republic. But earlier in the week External Affairs Minister Joe Clark took a tougher line with Vancouver. In January Clark's desk sergeant asked Borosov to allow 35 Soviet citizens to join their families in Canada, but since then only one person from the Soviet Union arrived. An external affairs spokesman reported that Clark appealed for a "more forthcoming attitude on the part of the Soviet Union." Vorotnikov, who left the Soviet Union on Saturday at the end of his six-day visit to Canada, agreed to review the requests.

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Anything less is just a chair.

The plot to kill the Pope

By Robert Miller

The trial promised to be sensational, and it was—both from the start. The defendants were held in white-barred glass. The courtroom itself was surrounded by black-uniformed carabinieri carrying automatic weapons, while police helicopters hovered overhead. Three of the eight accused were beyond the court's reach in the Bulgarian

gallows and forecast the end of the world "in this generation."

Conspiracy: In the trial, the Italian prosecution asserted it attempting to prove that the shooting was the result of a Communist plot. In the hands of the most accomplished of thriller writers the material would probably seem too rich. But according to Antonio Martini, the 44-year-old, white-haired state prosecutor, "The plot to kill the Pope" as the case has become widely known, is fact, not fiction. To that end, the prosecu-

terization of U.S.-Soviet relations (page 81).

Day by day according to examining magistrate Mario Martella, 49, whose two-year investigation culminated in a report last Oct. 26 which forms the basis of the Italian prosecution, "It must be certain that there was an international plot to kill the Pope." The prosecution contends that the Bulgarian secret police spawned the conspiracy in late 1966, enlisting Turkish underworld leaders who in turn recruited Agca and other



As a gunman raises his pistol (left), the Pope greets well-wishers in Rome. In 1967 a major disruption in East-West relations

in capital of Sofia, and a Ruths was on the rise. The prosecutor's case threatens to lead to a major disruption in East-West relations, and it did provoke legend in the Soviet bloc and some serious worries among Western governments. Protests of communism, including civilian unrest in Poland, strikes, international terrorism, forged passports, counterfeiting and the heroin trade. The victim—Pope John Paul II—had long ago forgotten the death of his namesake. And as the so-called "trial of the century" began last week in Rome, the man's star witness—a 27-year-old Turkish terrorist named Mehmet Ali Agca—stirred the prosecution by proclaiming himself to be Jesus Christ. As well, Agca challenged the Vatican to reveal one of its most closely guarded

secrets aimed to persuade Court of Appeals Judge Giovanni Saccoccia, 65, and his adjudicating panel of any other judge and all juries that the Soviet Union was concerned about civilian unrest in Poland during the winter of 1968-69 that it sanctioned a Bulgarian plan to murder the first Polish pope.

Both Massa and Sella have vehemently denied the allegations, and the Bulgarians have accused the Central Intelligence Agency of masterminding the attempt on John Paul's life in an ill-conceived effort to avert the Communists' blue. Although the U.S. government disclaims the Bulgarian charges as preposterous, Washington has refrained from trying to make political capital from the Italian case—evidently in the interest of preventing any further de-

members of a right-wing Moslem terrorist group known as the Grey Wolves. The terrorists' alleged attempt to kill John Paul for a fee of \$1.7 million. The alleged motive for the plot to curb the spread of civil unrest in the Pope's native Poland, where the now-banned Solidarity trade union movement under Lech Walesa was increasingly defiant of Communist party authorities. According to this theory, the Soviets viewed the Roman Catholic Church as a subversive element during John Paul's bidding, and lending the Vatican's moral authority to Solidarity's anti-Communist crusade. If it succeeded, the Kremlin may have feared, none of Moscow's Eastern European satellites would be safe.

Heresy: According to the Italian justice ministry, the Bulgarian scheme had



Agca testifying in Rome last week; revised and often contradictory statements

the left, if not active, support of the Soviet arm (KGB) and East German Stasi—Committee for State Security). The KGB was then under the command of Yuri Andropov, who subsequently rose to the Soviet leadership before the so-called "Bulgarian Connection" with Agca was suspected. Andropov died in February, 1954, after barely 13 months in office. Andropov's death, a period when East-West relations had collapsed over the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe. And according to such U.S. authorities as former secretary of state Henry Kissinger and former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Andropov would have been aware of—and in control of—a Bulgarian official of the magnitude of a panel administrator. Said Kissinger: "If you try to square the known facts, it really leads to no other conclusion."

Desperado: Agca, before he shot the Pope, had escaped from a Turkish prison while awaiting trial for the 1970 murder of Abdul Ipekci, editor of *Whisper*, a widely distributed liberal Turkish newspaper. He is serving a life term in Italy for shooting and wounding the Pope—convicted in July, 1981, after a three-day trial. The prosecution initially accepted Agca's early claim that he was acting alone. But on May 13, 1981, when he fired his gun, Agca was carrying another pistol in the possible hunting bag in the lower abdomen. But a second man was photographed running from the scene, and eyewitnesses disagreed on the number of shots fired. The second man now is believed to have been Ocal Gokk, 25, a top hood friend of Agca's and a member of the Grey Wolves, who is currently being sought by Swiss authorities on heroin-smuggling charges. After Agca was convicted, while serving a year in solitary confinement, he apparently began to despair of escaping. He then began to change his story—imploring not only fellow Turks but Bulgarian government officials. The trial that began last week grew out of Agca's revised and often contradictory statements to Italian authorities, which opened the door to Martella's enthusiastic convictions. Martella's report was based on an estimated 25,000 pages of still-secret testimony and evidence.

Suspicion: Charged are three Bulgarians and five Turks, including Agca himself, on a new charge of conspiring to smuggle a weapon into Italy. The Bulgarians: Sergio Ivanov Antosov, 27, head of the Rome office of Balkanair, the Bulgarian state airline, who has been under house arrest for more than a year, much of which was spent under medical care; Todor Arsov, 41, former administrator of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, and Zhecho Vassilev, 41, former secretary to the embassy's military attaché. Both Arsov and Vassilev had returned to Sofia before they came un-

COVER

der amplexus, and the Bulgarian government has refused Italian requests for their extradition. They are being tried in absentia, but Antonescu was in court last week. He was arrested on Nov. 25, 1985, after Agca claimed that the Bulgarian had driven him and a second gunman to St. Peter's Square just before the Pope was shot. He was subsequently moved from Rome's Rebibbia Prison to an apartment under a doctor's care.

Accomplices of the two, Celik, who is a fugitive, and Bedri Celik, 31, a rejected Turkish underworld leader now under police supervision in Sotra, are also being tried in absentia. The other Mass-Herder Celik, 23, leader of a West German neo-Nazi group, and the European Turkish Federation which promotes pro-Turkish, and Gazi Bagis, 39, a Turkish migrant worker who lived in Switzerland before he was extradited to Italy. Celik is charged with aiding Agca by providing funds and refuge in the weeks before the assassination attempt. And Bagis is charged with carrying the 8-mm Browning to Agca from Switzerland to Milan, four days before the Pope was shot. On the third day of the trial Celik testified that he had, in fact, delivered the weapon to Agca, the first public confirmation of Agca's claim that he had not acted alone. Each of the accused faces the possibility of life imprisonment, and the trial may last as long as a year. So far, fewer than 120 possible witnesses have already been named by the prosecution and defense lawyers, and the list is expected to grow. Inevitably, in the absence of definitive evidence, the trial will drag on.

The prosecution last week considered charging at least two more Turks as accomplices of Agca's testimony.

Much of the prosecution's case rested on Agca's credibility as a witness, and his dramatic outbursts on the first two days of the trial threatened to damage his subsequent testimony. The trial had barely opened when Agca created a storm in the Zoo Hotel barracks—a converted gymnasium near the Olympic Stadium on the north side of Rome, where the 1960 trial of Red Brigades assassins was held under equally hairy security. Speaking the guttural Italian that he has learned in prison, but with an intonation that reminded listeners of John Paul, he suddenly shouted from inside his prison cell: "I am Jesus Christ. I am omnipotent. I announced the end of the world."

Fatih: He was ordered from the courtroom, then led back five minutes later. Shortly afterward he was released from his cage and led to a chair before Sartorić, where he was to testify about receiving the 8-mm Browning. Once again Agca abruptly shouted, "We are here to ascertain the truth of the facts on the attempt on the life of the Pope." Sartorić interjected him,

saying "I am running this trial!" Replied Agca, "I am a man completely sans rated. I am a natural man, rather intelligent." Finally, he settled down and began to answer questions in a measured voice, but at that point the sound system broke down and the court adjourned.

Defense attorneys for Antonescu immediately declared that Agca had hopelessly compromised his credibility. Said Giuseppe Cossiga, 58, who leads a team of three lawyers representing the Bulgarians: "We are not at all surprised by the behavior of Agca, a man who for four years has been holding Italian justice." But prosecutor Martin was not

reconciled to this generation. The entire world will be destroyed. The year of the world is coming."

While Sartorić, Martin and two rows of court officials and black-suited lawyers stared at him, Agca, a Stern Meister, continued: "You can tell me exactly because of this information, but meditate and think. The Pope came to my cell. I spoke with the Pope I told the Pope this. I have spoken with the invisible God. God gave me the vision of the crucifixion, the resurrection, the salvation. The Pope asked me 'What?'. He did not say to me, 'You are crazy.' He asked me 'What?'. And when the Pope left me he defined me such an excellent, marve-



The Pope visiting Agca in prison, 1983: outburst and questions of credibility

lous. The Vatican is the brain of human civilization, men who are more intelligent than you others. Why was this talk so clear, so marvelous? So, I speak the absolute truth. I saw a vision. I saw it all. This world has 10 years counted.

But the following day Agca began by asking for the court's indulgence and then said that he wanted to discuss a subject not raised during the long course of Judge Martelotto's investigation. Sartorić gave him permission to speak, and Agca, again adopting the less guttural, religious intonation of the Pope's voice when he speaks Italian, declared: "The assassination attempt against the Pope is linked to the third secret of the Medjugorje of Fatima."

Once again Agca abruptly shouted, "We are here to ascertain the truth of the facts on the attempt on the life of the Pope." Sartorić interjected him,

and the Vatican is the brain of human civilization, men who are more intelligent than you others. Why was this talk so clear, so marvelous? So, I speak the absolute truth. I saw a vision. I saw it all. This world has 10 years counted.

This generation the world will be destroyed. Neither the Soviets nor the Americans will be able to avoid anything."

Gnostics: It was a dramatic speech, but Agca had not yet finished. Passionately, he continued: "I said, 'I am the Pope.' And the Vatican ones again to reveal the third secret of Fatima. That is all. I am very grateful to you all for this possibility. I am extremely grateful to Italian democracy. I have transmitted a divine message of eternal Almighty God!" Sartorić

repeatedly asked Agca to stop.

Manel conspiracy



then looked at Agca, then declared quietly: "This court does not concern itself with absolute truths, but with changes. Let us get back to the point, to the point. Where did it come from?" But Agca said he could not answer because "I am waiting for an answer from the Vatican. If it is silent, I will speak tomorrow. If it consigns me, I will not be able to negotiate." The judge granted Agca a 10-day recess, then adjourned back to the galleria. Agca was a fragment "Today," he said, "I cannot speak."

The "third secret of Fatima" that Agca asked the Vatican to disclose referred to the last of three messages supposedly delivered by the Virgin

to the Turk, the Pope declared, "I have met with a brother of ours in whom I have trust now." A picture of a smiling John Paul shaking hands and warmly clasping the shoulder of an unknown Agca appeared in newspapers and magazines around the world.

Discrepancy: After Agca's second day in court last week, defense counsel Consolo scolded, "I am glad that finally everybody has been able to realize from what a severe error the prosecution against the Bulgarian is." But Martin remained stern-faced. Said the prosecutor: "What interests us are the statements Agca made during the investigation. The strange things he says do not increase or

lessen his involvement in any murder plot, the Pope was hard to reply. "Every day I pray for a good solution of this affair, so that it should not weigh on the soul of a Slave country and people."

Clearly, the Venetian wants to avoid further straining his already uneasy relations with the Communist bloc, where \$3 million Goliaths practice their reigns under the disapproving eyes of state officials. Should the court ultimately conclude that Bulgarian officials were involved in an assassination plot, with the probable complicity of Moscow, the necessary political capital and parishioners within the Soviet bloc could be grave. Perhaps in anticipation



Odyssey of an assassin

1) ISTANBUL, Feb. 1, 1978: Mehmet Ali Agca murders Turkish officer. Arrested June 20, he escapes from prison May 23.

2) BULGARIA, Turkey, Feb. 1, 1980: Returns from West Germany, travels to Bulgaria. Returns to Turkey in spring, then departs for Bulgaria. Convicted April 26 in absence of editor staying.

3) SPAIN, Bulgaria, July: Agca meets Turk from Turkey, then travels to Spain. On Agca's travels to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, especially on route to Western Europe.

Mary when she appeared in a 1987 video, which three Paraguayan children claimed to have seen in their home village of Pilafin. The first two secret revealed a stasis of hell and the threat posed to Catholicism by communism. The third, later sent to the Vatican, has never been disclosed. In 1989 Pope John Paul II and II continued to insist that the devil could not find in the New Testament Book of Revelation.

John Paul first fugitive Agca for the assassination attempt in 1985 while he was still in hospital recovering from his wounds. Thus, on Dec. 27, 1985, John Paul paid a surprise visit to Agca's cell in Rebibbia Prison and spent 20 minutes talking privately with his assailant. When he emerged from his conversation, during which he again professed

to have April 23, he leaves for Austria and Switzerland, returning April 28 to Geneva.

4) GREECE, Italy April 1-10: Spends two days in Turkey, returning to Rome April 20, where he spends 10 days in prison. Flies from Milan, Spain, through travel agency.

5) ITALY, Italy, Feb. 18, 1981: Agca shoots priest after being spied on in east Roman to Rome later.

6) PORTUGAL, Italy, April 8: Arrives from Rome, registers as fugitive/agent. Returns to each a finding, the church insisted that the trial was a matter pertaining to the Italian state, not the Holy See. Thus the Bulgarian government, which has been actively seeking to ingratiate its relations with the Soviet Union, assumed actions not to offend Moscow. The day after the trial opened, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi travelled to the Soviet capital for talks on a wide range of topics, including the East-West deadlock on reducing nuclear weapons.

Saints: For his part, the Pope continued his policy of striving to reinforce the church in Communist- and Marxist-controlled countries. John Paul included an Ethiopias and a Nicaraguan, as well as an El Salvador and a Mongolia, in the list of 20 men to be elevated to the rank of cardinal in an open-air ceremony on

May 26 Among those who received the serial letters as prints of the church Andrew Maria Dreher, a native of Tyrol and one of the Pope's side-triarchs, and two Canadians, Blasius Gagnon and Louis-Albert Vachon of Quebec. In his witness hearing, delivered as Dr Peter's Square, the Pope referred directly to the persecution of the church in some countries, advising the new cardinals that they "must have no illusions about the way they will be received."

Clothes The Vatican was silent on Agnelli's connivance statements, but other observers close to the case were puzzled by his motives. Among them was James Stirling, who first disclosed the

serial as "the Commander of the Crusades" disguised as a religious leader." According to Italian authorities, Agnelli took a guerrilla training program at a Palestinian camp near Beirut in 1977 before returning to Turkey and becoming active in the Grey Wolves, then the enforcement arm of the extreme right-wing National Action Party. The Grey Wolves remain active in Europe, particularly in West Germany, where roughly two million Turks are living as so-called "guest workers."

Indeed, on the eve of the trial Death Header police arrested a Turkish gunman in the city of Verona. The man, traveling under a false French passport, was carrying a brewing gun

During the five years before the Turkish army seized power in 1980, terrorist attacks claimed nearly 6,000 lives. Although Turkish military authorities arrested and executed hundreds of suspects, hundreds more escaped—often by fleeing into neighboring Bulgaria. According to Italian prosecutors, Cetkow was an arms dealer who often did business in Sofia and indulged his taste for luxury by touring Istanbul's nightclubs in a custom-made Mercedes. His wife, Nilker Kaciyigit, was known as the "Turkish Lolita" because she began her acting career at 15 by appearing in soft-core pornography films. Since his indictment Cetkow has remained in Sofia, where he was briefly under house arrest



Judge Sandrepechi (third from right) in Rome's Foro Italico courtroom. International reporters, lawyers and the media trade

Bulgarian Connection and whose 1982 book, *The Crime of the Assassins*, provided a detailed account of her investigation, Agnelli was an "old hand" in Sicily. "He must have a go," one possibility, put forward by several Italian newspapers. Agnelli's ranting may have been an obscure signal to still undisclosed accomplices. Other observers said that Agnelli was simply a clever magnate in tinfoil, exploiting his position in the judicial limelight.

In her book, based in part on documents that Martella used in his own investigation, Stirling outlined what may well prove to be a rough blueprint of the prosecution's case. Relying heavily on Agnelli's testimony, augmented by other witnesses, Martella is expected to try to show that Bulgarian officials—having decided to arrange the Pope's assassination—approached Peter Dreher, a Turkish underworld leader and arms smuggler with close ties to Sofia. The prosecution will contend that Dreher had recruited Agnelli and Cetkow from the Grey Wolves. Indeed, Agnelli has been specifically applied for the assassination. The day after he escaped from prison in Turkey, Agnelli wrote a letter to the newspaper *Milisit*, in which he vowed to kill John Paul, whom he de-

barked as the serial number of the same group from which Agnelli's weapons had been taken—sparkling speculation that the Turk was Ovidio Gatti. But Dreher's letter later said that his suspect, while probably a Grey Wolf, was not Cetkow.

Agnelli, a native of the Turkish city of Malatya (population 300,000), whose mother, sister and brother still live there, told Italian investigators that he spent nearly two months in the Bulgarian capital in 1980, staying in the finest hotel, before moving to a Western Europe in a \$50,000 grand tour, during which he lived in deluxe hotels and restaurants. As an Italian investigator and Stirling, "He travelled more like a man who had won a lottery than like a tourist trying to see the world." Rome was the final stop in the tour.

Letter The connection between the Turkish underworld and both left-wing and right-wing Turkish terrorists has been well established

and where his wife occasionally wrote him from Turkey.

Plot In January 1986, Cetkow brought his lawyer to Agnelli's residence. He told the French newspaper *Le Monde*: "I am the victim of the cabalism of a liar, Ali Agnelli. I have nothing to do with that dirty business." He added that he was willing to travel to Rome to stand trial but he said that the Bulgarian had seized his passport and refused to allow him to leave.

What the words that emerge from the white-caged prisoners in the Foro Italico in the weeks and months ahead are calculated, secret codes or madness, the long quest for the truth about the plot to kill the Pope is already blossomed in riddles. But the effort to penetrate the mystery is certain to reverberate far beyond the Roman courts into the worlds of politics and international intrigue.

With Ross Colton in Rome; Peter Lewis in Brussels and David North in London.

Roger confirmation



With Ross Colton in Rome; Peter Lewis in Brussels and David North in London.

COVER

The KGB's Bulgarian understudy

The innocuous-looking structure is distinguished only by the presence of a lone Bulgarian guard at the front gate. And the clean lines of the paler building at 38 General Gurko St. in downtown Sofia give no indication of the brutal nature attributed to its occupant, the Komitet Obronya Sovershnosti (KOS)—Bulgaria's state security apparatus. In the dark universe of global espionage, the KOS occupies a special place. Its autonomy for torture and assassination, which Western experts have termed "the Bulgarian model," by the Bulgarian service's ultimate master, the Soviet KGB, has convinced many Western analysts that the KOS was capable of engineering the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul in 1981.

Known factor If the KOS was behind the murder plot, the Bulgarians were almost certainly acting on the orders of their chief of the KGB, the late Yuri Andropov. Said former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger: "Did you try to square the known fact, it's Andropov, to me, other countries?"

Added Dieter Wiedenbeck, former U.S. national security adviser: "Those who know the reality of Eastern Europe automatically deduce that the Seven Gates was in control of the operation." Bulgaria is the most loyal of Moscow's allies, Western analysts say, and its co-operation must immediately in their secret service operations.

Bulgarian defectors claim that Misnev often uses the KGB to carry out assassinations and torture. "All the condemnation is directed against the Bulgarian participation," said Stefan Svetlev, a former colonel and who defected to Greece in 1971, "even though their responsibility for terrorist acts committed is clear as driving water."

Western analysts say that the Bulgarian secret service is divided into seven departments com-

posed of 700 officers, half of them stationed abroad, directing 8,000 agents and as many as 10,000 informants. Each department has a KGB adviser, known as "cyclic," who reportedly refers to Moscow. "You can recognize the KGB man in every Bulgarian embassy," runs a popular quip among exiles, "because he is absolute to everyone except the ambassador. And you can tell the KGB man because



Sergei Andreev of the KGB: master of "well-known"

he's answer to everyone excluding the KGB." Among the KGB's responsibilities, spying on neighboring Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia, exporting arms to terrorist and insurgent groups, participating in the trans-Asian drug trade and liquidating embarrassing enemies.

Unlike the Soviets, who abandoned direct involvement in wet work during the early 1960s, the KGB has continued to practice kidnapping, torture and assassination, principally on dissidents and defectors, sometimes chemically but often by using ingenious methods. In September 1979, Bulgarian defector Georgi Markov, a U.S.-based agent who had created a U.S.-funded Radio Free Europe, was stabbed in the thigh with a needle-pointed umbrella by a suspected KGB agent on

London's Waterloo Bridge. He died four days later, and an autopsy revealed traces of a deadly poison known as ricin. Later, doctors examining plane-based defector Vladimir Kostov, who had complained of a similar incident 10 days before Markov's attack, removed a small, but unexploded, platinum pellet containing the same poison from his back. Kostov survived.

Horror At the same time, Western officials say that the KGB is involved in campaigns of kidnapping and assassination against Western nations. Carlo Palermo, an Italian magistrate, and officials of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration claim that as much as 75 percent of illicit heroin shipments from Asia to Western Europe crosses Bulgaria's borders, often carried by the country's own national truck line. As well, U.S. narcotics agents say that the KGB takes a proportion of the profits from heroin sales and uses the funds to buy arms for a number of guerrilla groups ranging from Angola to Vietnam.

Bulgaria's secret service arm, craft has been caught smuggling weapons into Libya, Chile and to the Palestine Liberation Organization. During the 1970s Turkey became a prime target for Bulgarian espionage who used the KGB's network to both left- and right-wing terrorists who helped topple a succession of weak civilian governments. The Turkish Moudjahid ended only when the armed forces took power in 1980.

Stowaway Still, many observers presume that, despite the Soviet Union's decline to decide to delegate the assassination assignment to the Bulgarians. The task is too sensitive, and the KGB—compared to its sister services in East Germany and Czechoslovakia—too clumsy to complete successfully such a delicate mission. Others maintain that the Bulgarian's almost slavish loyalty to Andropov would have generated doubts about the operation. But other experts remain certain that if the Bulgarians were indeed involved in the attack on the Pope, Moscow would certainly have known.

—WILLIAM LOWTHIER in Washington

A mysterious third secret

The prisoner's cultist seemed ill-informed, the ranting of a confused maniac whose疯狂ness was still in doubt. "I see Jesus Christ re-animated," proclaimed Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca last week in a Rome courtroom, when four other Turks and three Bulgarians went on trial, accused of plotting to kill Pope John Paul II. Then, speaking slowly in Italian, Agca, 27, called on the Vatican to "reveal the third mystery of the Blessed Virgin of Fatima." That referred to one of three prophecies said to have been delivered by the Mother of Jesus in 1917 when the Portuguese town of Fatima, 145 km north of Lisbon. Not all of Agca's behavior struck many observers as erratic; his references to Fatima highlighted a bizarre chain of factors surrounding the 1981 Vatican assassination attempt—and a violent anti-Pope episode in Montreal.

Luongo The Turkish terrorist's attempt on the life of John Paul occurred on the very anniversary—May 13—of the day in 1917 when three poor shepherd children claimed to have seen the first of six apparitions of the Virgin Mary. Indeed, John Paul himself later attributed his escape from death to Mary's intervention. To give thanks, the pontiff journeyed to Fatima as the eve of the first anniversary of the shooting, celebrating a special mass before leaving for the United States. John Paul visited the shrine of the Fatima apparitions, a black-clad figure lunged forward, bidding a拜尊. The man, joined by Fatima's Guarini before he could have the Pope, was later identified as Juan Fernández Krahn, 32, a conservative Spanish priest enraged by the doctrinal reforms of the Second Vatican Council (1962-65).

Curiously, cryptic Fatima messages were delivered later in Montreal by American Thomas Brighouse, the 65-year-old former salarman who was sentenced to life imprisonment on May 4 for the bombing deaths of three French tourists at Montreal's Central Station last Sept. 3, six days before the Pope's arrival in Canada. After the bombing, police found Brighouse in a nearby public washroom reading "Fatima 928" on Sept. 3, 1968, *Exodus Paper*. It isn't clear, though, if Brighouse was the site for the second coming of Our Lady of Fatima, saying "Fatima is off and running. Fatima is on a high-speed express train." To Catholics, Fatima remains one of

the most important shrines of devotion to Mary. According to the three children visited by the vision—Lucia dos Santos, 10, and her cousins Francisco and Jacinta Marto, 5 and 7—they were tending their flock when a woman identifying herself as the Lady of the Rosary ap-



The Pope at Fatima in May, 1981: revelations

peared. The vision returned as the 12th of each of the next five months, but, although crowds gathered, only the children claimed they saw and heard the Virgin. Finally, on Oct. 13 an estimated 300,000 people gathered on the pasture for the sixth and last apparition. They reported that Mary, in the most "bewildered by emotion," fell to their knees at the night of the non "spinning around" as a circular movement as if it were moved by electricity." Shortly after,

Francisco and Jacinta died of influenza, and in 1925 Lucia became a Carmelite nun. In her 1941 memoir she recalled that the vision had revealed three major secrets. The first secret was a vision of hell as a "vast sea of fire." The second warned that unless mankind stopped sinning, Russia would "spread its errors throughout the world, domineering men and persecuting the church."

Guila The third secret was delivered in a sealed envelope to the Vatican, with instructions that it not be revealed until 1965. But although it remains in the Vatican archives, no pope has disclosed its contents. Some believe it specifies that it envisages a third world war. And despite controversy within the church about the Fatima vision, many Catholics continue to associate Fatima with predictions of assassination. Said Rev. Russell Schulte, 52, of Our Lady of Fatima Church in St. Laurent, Que.: "Fatima is the Catholic church of tomorrow and is near." Other Catholics, however, see the vision as an anti-Communist contact. Said Leo McGillicuddy, editor of the Montreal-based Catholic Times: "Some people are very taken with it. They try to save the world from communism."

In Rome the memorial Mass, after involving Fatima, said it would await word from the Vatican before proceeding with evidence against his alleged co-conspirators. "If the Vatican contradicts me, I stand aside. If it remains silent, I will continue to collaborate." With Vatican officials declining comment, presidential candidate Antonio Mazzoni held a press conference on his way to abandon his co-operation with Fatima—and speak instead about the attempt on the Pope's life.

From Latin, with William Louther in Washington and Bruce Wallace in Montreal.

The CIA's resounding silence

Among the many mysteries that surrounded Mehmet Ali Agca's assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II, one of the most puzzling has been the behavior of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Under the circumstances, the American spy agency could have presented any theorist of conspiracy likely to embarrass its Soviet counterpart, the KGB. Instead, almost from the moment that Agca deserved the Bulgarian role in the plot and implicated the Kremlin, the CIA has remained

the stammer was suddenly ordered by another, more senior member of the Senate panel not to make the trip. The CIA, D'Amato was told, was irritated by the investigator's interest in the assassination. In July, D'Amato found that agency operations consistently dispersed theories about Agca's Bulgarian connection and Soviet involvement in the assassination attempt.

In defense of the CIA, an American intelligence officer based in Italy told Maclean's recently that his agents had



The United States Embassy in Rome. "The best thing we can do is shut up."

surprisingly stood. In fact, CIA director William Casey has named a directorate during employee to reveal what "If we say anything, the Soviets will yell 'Fake up,'" explained one intelligence source. "The best thing we can do is shut up."

Shut up But according to some observers, the CIA has not only refrained from trying to connect Moscow to the shooting but has actively discouraged independent inquiries. Returning from a 1982 visit to Rome, New York Senator Alfonso D'Amato charged the agency with conducting "a war of silence, obstruction and disinformation in this investigation." Last week D'Amato told Maclean's that he had not changed his mind and added, "They have been shockingly noisy."

Curiously, D'Amato planned to have a staff investigator attached to the U.S. Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence accompany him to Rome. Then,

higher priorities than the papal shooting. Among those investigating Libya's support for terrorism and monitoring the transfer of sensitive technology from Western Europe to the Conservative East are Mac. Others suggest that Agca was targeted in retribution by a renegade CIA agent, Francis Terpil—and that the agency may have known it was being planned. Still others contend that the CIA's silence was pragmatic. If the Bulgarians were involved, the CIA's options were limited. As a former CIA director, William Terpil, Terpil noted, "Nobody likes to be the one that's being blamed." And by the time the evidence emerged late in 1982, Andropov was gone.

Casey, obstruction



st. leader. Said the former diplomat: "What good would it have done to link him with the murder plot? In the end we still have to deal with them."

Precisely that argument was presented to the U.S. National Security Council by CIA director Casper W. Weinberger in January, 1983. To link Moscow to the papal shooting would only aggravate relations, Casper maintained. Although the CIA's position would gain a slight propaganda advantage, it would also compromise superpower arms control negotiations, probably prevent President Ronald Reagan from holding a joint meeting with Andropov, and distract a group of congressmen in Washington at that time. Personally, Casper was skeptical that the CIA would authorize such an amateurish assassination attempt. Even if it had, it would be impossible to produce absolute proof of Soviet complicity.

Truthfully, there is still another theory about the CIA's behavior. A very senior former agency official told Maclean's that the CIA "doesn't want to believe" the KGB was involved. For years there has been a strong gentlemen's agreement with Moscow about who is a fitting target for assassination and who is not. Agents have license to eliminate adversaries in most of the Third World, but persons of political importance within clearly defined spheres of influence are out of bounds. As a result, if Andropov had approved the Agca operation, the unwritten code has been faithfully respected.

In the past year unnamed CIA officers have privately said that Agca's links to the Bulgarians were part of a plan to traffic in narcotics and that his attempt to kill the Pope was an independent venture. But that too could be a CIA smoke screen, designed to conceal the Kremlin's complicity. Within the electronic fences that surround the CIA's headquarters in a leafy suburb of Washington, a few people know the real reason for the agency's silence. But as former CIA director William Terpil Terpil noted, "Nobody likes to be the one that's being blamed." That is, in secret.

—WILLIAM LOUTHER
in Washington

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HONDA

Allah's curse: a deadly wall of water

Remains of four survivors—The 19-year-old Bangladeshi passenger girl emerged from last week's devastating cyclone—the worst in 15 years—severely injured, homeless, and alone. The storm, which raged through Bangladesh's coastal archipelago along the shallow Bay of Bengal, brought with it a savage, well of water as high as a two-story building.

as 500,000 acres of rice and jute destroyed. Whole herds of dead cattle lay bleated in the emerging sea. Among the tea-estates floating out to sea were hundreds of spread-eagled banana bodies, their brown skin whitened by salt, sea and death.

After touring the air力han region by helicopter, President Hosaini Muhammad Kibad issued an immediate appeal



¹⁰ See also *Handbook of International Trade and Commodity Markets* (London: A. T. Kearney, 2000).

The grey gold was snatched through village, snatching them into the sea so all, an estimated 10,000 Bengalis died in the ordeal. Among them Rahima's parents and her brothers, who were washed away when the massive tidal wave hit the coast of the Naf River, 200 km south of Dhaka, the nation's capital. She stayed for six hours in a thick bamboo pole, the central pillar of her family's home, or shattered house. After her escape, wearing a red sari, a sari on sari and dangling gold ornaments, Rahima explained that her community had no warning of the killer cyclone's approach. "We need to have a radio," she said, "but nobody could afford it."

After \$6 million in emergency aid from developed nations, Canada promptly committed \$200,000 in food, shelter and clothing, while other donor countries authorized a total of \$6 million. But the aid provided in, effect, disappeared as NGOs and government agencies were unable to find a share of the refugees.

new residents of the delta began to leave their lives together again, officials said the government would spend \$3 billion to install a comprehensive drainage and warning system, including a radio and television broadcast forecast of approaching storms. For the determined survivors, that was welcome news. Many, like Eshaghi, now adopted by a parent's cousin, similarly intend to stay on the vulnerable coast, regardless of the potential dangers.



principles prior considerations on the two aspects outside the south portfolio. There, in a carefully worded statement, the king declared that he had gained support from the Palestine Liberation Organization for leading a joint Jordan-PLO delegation—under the "umbrella" of an international conference—including the Soviet Union—since direct peace talks with Israel, hopefully by year's end.

More seriously, he asserted that PLO chairman Yasir Arafat had finally agreed to embrace two conditions the Reagan administration had insisted were essential for US and Israeli participation in the acceptance of United Nations security council resolutions 242 and 338, which recognize Israel's right to exist and return the Israeli government of lands occupied during the 1967 Six-Day War to the Arab world. US officials quickly noted that several discussions between US and Israeli officials



WENDY MURRAY, woman being described in *Reindeer Hunting Stories*

THE MIDDLE EAST

A tenuous breakthrough

ister Shimon Peres denounced the proposed conference as an "attempt to stop the need for direct negotiations." Still, Haass' announcement has pushed the intricate Middle East negotiating process forward. Said Secretary of State George Shultz, meeting the king over dinner: "You have the skeptics and naysayers to

produce positive and practical movement toward peace.”

In the Jordanian capital of Amman, where Arafat was staying, the PLO leadership offered no immediate confirmation of Arafat's statement. Shopta said it declined the demand that Arafat's chronic inability to sense the diplomatic offensive by a ruler of capturing the organization's popularity. But others insisted that Arafat's intention was directed on Lebanon, where loyal to Nabil Beiruti, leader of Amal, the largest Shari'a faction, West Beirut refugees returned and at presenting Palestinian forces with regaining a foothold in Beirut, the body two-week siege has claimed at least 500 lives and injured 1,100.

Karrar, Syria's anti-Sagger coalition, attack the presidential palace at Hama, eight kilometers east of the capital, apparently raising President Hafez al-Assad's alarm. As he is not down to leave, the shaken Gemal promptly flees to Damascus to negotiate with Syria's president Hafez al-Assad, who is believed to have instigated the Shabiha assault in an attempt to weaken Aristed's augmented role and sabotage Hafez's peace initiative. Diplomacy speculated that Assad would soon be Syria's next president to Beirut to restore order.

The stepped-up violence added a sense of urgency to Reagan's talk with Huai. Last February, Shultz and Arafat had signed a revolutionary joint bid for peace within the framework of an international conference in Washington, still to be held. The joint document objects to a conference organized by the United States and Britain that would draft the Soviet Union's statements. Shultz said one official, "Our concern is that it would be an exercise in political posturing and rhetoric." Agreed former United Nations ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick: "It's important to remember how hard we worked to get the Soviet Union set off deliberations. This would be a huge setback."

negotiations initiated, could also lead to retribution. In Washington a Reagan administration official conceded that the PLO's endorsement of Security Council resolutions 364 and 388 represented progress. But Washington still remained an "affectionate, unengaged" observer directly from the outside. Other parties to negotiations remaine^d among them Israelis and Americans resolved to negotiate with a Palestinian entity. Israeli officials also maintained that Jordan-650 agreements have somehow been broken. As an audience raged in applause, Reagan warned Reagans that this time for talks is running out. Said Reagan: "This is, I believe, a last chance for peace." — MARCH McDONALD IS IN BOSTON



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An impasse at the arms talks

The United States and the Soviet Union began a second round of their annual arms reduction talks in Geneva last week, but the two superpowers managed to agree on only one point: that the negotiations had so far achieved nothing. Each side blamed the other for the impasse. In Moscow, officials accused "The Americans of 'overrashage'" and insisted that they

would make no cuts in the Soviet nuclear arsenal until the Pentagon abandoned plans to develop space weapons. In Washington, officials insisted that the Soviet administration "sharpened the Soviet line with 'backtracking'" on previous negotiating stands. And in Europe, policy documents warned: By week's end, the various exchanges had destroyed any prospect of a breakthrough in talks.

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expected to last eight weeks. Said former West German chancellor Willy Brandt after meeting with Soviet officials in Moscow: "I would be surprised if any progress is made."

The most contentious item at the talks is "Star Wars," the U.S. proposal to develop a space-based system of missile defense. Moscow views the experimental arms as destabilizing. Last week Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said it could mean "not only the achievement of the Geneva talks but the scrapping of every prospect of an end to the arms race." Asserting that the negotiations so far had been "completely fruitless"—an assessment later echoed by the White House—Gorbachev received previous offers to make significant cuts in strategic weapons if Washington agreed to scrap Star Wars.

Chief Soviet negotiator Viktor Kaparov reiterated that position when he arrived for the new round of talks. But the White House had delivered firm instructions to U.S. representative Max Kampelman: Star Wars is not negotiable. Indeed, President Ronald Reagan insists that the \$16-billion research program—known as the Strategic Defense Initiative—will decrease the threat of nuclear war. His enthusiasm is not shared by Washington's NATO allies. Britain and West Germany have conditionally accepted an invitation to join Star Wars research, and Canada is still debating the U.S. offer. But France has declined, with officials saying that Europeans would be reduced to mere "subcontractors" in the massive technological effort. Meeting last week, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President François Mitterrand failed to find common ground on the controversial plan. After four hours of informal talks, Kohl issued a half-hearted pledge to re-evaluate France's proposed high-tech program. But Mitterrand acknowledged that the two were taking "different roads."

One factor which may exploit the division in NATO is given a conspicuously warm welcome to Brandt, whose opposition Social Democratic Party opposes Star Wars. He also told visiting Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi that he hoped for closer ties between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Craxi in turn asked his hosts to abandon opposition to space weapons and negotiate reductions of medium-range missiles threatening Europe. According to Kampelman, Washington returned to Geneva seeking "radical reductions" in all types of offensive nuclear arms. But until the superpowers reach an understanding, even a freeze at current levels seems unlikely.

—MARKUS GORE, with Brigit Jäger in Paris

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Family reunions



The chaos of the 1989-90 Korean War left millions of Koreans separated from their families in the divided peninsula. Since then, hostility between the Communists in the North and the capitalist South has made family reunions impossible, and many Koreans still do not know whether their missing relatives are alive or dead. Last week in Seoul, Red Cross officials from both countries took a first step toward ending the tragic situation by agreeing to permit family visits by members of divided families. The South Korean side then invited the North to move negotiations on the visits when the two sides meet again on Aug. 27 in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang. But they needed that talk with the 66-member North Korean delegation—the first to visit Seoul in a dozen years—were unusually cordial. Indeed, diplomatic observers called the two-day exchange a milestone in the widening dialogue between the two Koreas that began 17 months ago. And South Korean chief negotiator Lee Yong Duk on the northbound departure for home: "If we have love, everything will be solved smoothly."

A ceasefire collapses

One year ago last week Colombian president Belisario Betancur enacted a historic truce with left-wing guerrillas. His aim to reconcile the "Colombian family" after more than 30 years of political violence. The armistice, hailed as a model for other Latin American democracies facing insurrections, had for the most part been honored. But now, under President Betancur's successor, peace may be broken again. In recent weeks an guerrilla faction launched an army box, while a clandestine wing of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), the largest rebel group, tried to occupy a wealthy suburb of Bogotá. Attempting to salvage the peace process, Betancur, 62, pushed a guerrilla amnesty bill through Congress—despite opposition from the military. In response, FARC leaders condemned the "traitors" who broke the truce and last week formed a political party to contest presidential elections due next year. Still, many rebels blame the ceasefire collapse on Betancur's failure to enact reforms. Declared Raúlito Latorre, a former leader of the soft-left April 19 movement, now in Paris: "The only real and deep changes will result from armed struggle."

Fasting and slaughter

While Moslems in both nations solemnly observed Ramadan, Islam's holy month of fasting and prayer, Iran and Iraq last week renewed attacks on each other's oil-rich oilfields, ending an eight-month lull in the 40-year-old Persian Gulf War. Iraq struck first, with an 800-tonne oil tanker, *Abdullah*, and several other Iranian oilies. The purpose, to punish Iran for its alleged involvement in the May 25 car bombing attack on the heir of Kuwaiti Emir Jaber al-Sabah, playing any role in the failed assassination attempt, promptly repaid with interest.

Surface missiles and heavy artillery in six days of attacks on several communities, including Baghdad. Among the worst hit was Basra, Iraq's second city, where three schoolgirls were killed while writing an examination. For its part, Iraq sent jet fighters into the Iranian strike, attacked "a large naval [target]" in the gulf and claimed a direct hit on Kharg Island, Iran's main oil export terminal. It also mounted a new offensive against Iranian positions along the Tigris River, despite an appeal for restraint from United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. Meanwhile, Kuwait revealed that the suicide bomber who attacked the emir was, after all, a legal member of the outlawed Islamic Call party, which is seeking an Iranian-style republic in Iraq.

The Red Army strikes

For 11 months the Soviet-backed Afghan Army has struggled to break a rebel siege at the town of Barikot on Afghanistan's eastern border with Pakistan. But the poorly trained government troops there have been undermanned since last May, when 10,000 Soviet troops pulled out. "Body count" last week the Soviet Red Army decided to take on the job itself. According to Western diplomats based in Pakistan, the Soviets poured 10,000 troops into the area in preparation for a drive up the Kunar Valley to Barikot, where 300 Afghan soldiers are encircled. Soviet air strikes forced Maghulidzai units to abandon positions at Kargil and Dara, while a thrust by more than 400 Soviet tanks and armored vehicles reached as far as Asmar, only two kilometers from the town. Military analysts said the offensive, the biggest by the Soviets this year, was aimed at halting the infiltration of rebels and supplies from Pakistan. Afghan jets also dropped napalm bombs, burning houses and crops, and raided the Pakistani border village of Sover, killing 11 people. Said one military analyst: "This is a much more forward policy than the Russians have used before." If the attack succeeds, Soviet commanders are expected to garrison 3,000 Soviet soldiers in Barikot—giving them a powerful strike force abutting the Pakistani border.

Nuclear reaction



Three Mile Island plant, gamma rays

It was the worst nuclear power accident in U.S. history. On March 28, 1979, the Unit 2 reactor at Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Middletown, Pa., dangerously overheated. Approaching the critical point of meltdown, the reactor sent radioactive gases into the atmosphere, forcing hundreds to evacuate the area. Last week, more than six years later, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission cleared the plant's Unit 1 to resume operations—preventing a bar of protest. Within minutes, a citizens' group, Three Mile Island Alert, had filed a court appeal. The commission, it charged, had overruled safety violations by the plant's owner, General Public Utilities Corp., in allowing it to restart the damaged sister reactor. "If Unit 1 fails, gamma rays will kill residents," Donna Bowman. "In 10 years we'll find out what the accident really did." But barring court delays, NRC officials said the plant could reopen by June 13.

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A tax break for Americans

By Ian Auvinen

The contrast in approach was dramatic. When President Ronald Reagan last week introduced his new tax reform proposals, he declared that the plan formed the start of a "second American Revolution" that would shift most of the tax burden to corporations and away from wage earners. Reagan's proposals were also very different from the ones delivered only a week earlier by Canadian Finance Minister Michael Wilson, who unveiled the first

would in fact pay more because a significant number of hospitals would be eliminated. Reagan would also impose a minimum tax on corporations.

Analysts estimated that the taxes of most U.S. citizens would decrease, but that is not the case in Canada. The Liberal and New Democratic parties predicted that under Wilson's budget, tax increases will offset the savings of only four dollars, \$600 and \$600 per year.

Upper income earners will pay 15 percent more in federal income tax on incomes above \$40,000 and \$40,000 respectively. But Canadians with extra

to be a major challenge for us in Canada to develop a tax system that is competitive with the United States, but still allows us to finance the types of services and programs that Canadians have become accustomed to over recent years."

Tax reform is a long-standing concern in both countries. Since the 1980s the two governments—largely because of the development of tax law loopholes—have continually increased the percentage of total tax revenue taken from wages. This has decreased the amounts collected from corporations and high income earners. In 1982, Cana-

THE BIG GAP

Total Income Taxes Paid in Canada



Income	Taxes Paid
\$25,000	\$566
\$25,000	\$3,376
\$35,000	\$6,576
\$50,000	\$13,060
\$70,000	\$22,100

Figures apply to an Ontario couple with one child under 15

Total Income Taxes Paid in the United States (Cdn.\$)



Income	Current system	Reagan proposal
\$25,000	\$530	\$449
\$25,000	\$2,540	\$2,310
\$35,000	\$4,350	\$4,110
\$50,000	\$7,560	\$6,920
\$70,000	\$12,620	\$11,640

Figures apply to a New York state couple, with one child under 15 who pays 25 per cent of gross income for housing

budget of the new Progressive Conservative government in Ontario. The Conservatives' budget proposals increased the tax burden on the middle class and eased corporate taxation. Indeed, the combination of Wilson's budget plan and Reagan's tax reforms widened the already large gap between the tax paid by Canadian and American citizens.

The President's program would cut individual taxes by an average of 5.8 per cent and raise the corporate burden by 38 per cent. At the same time, it would replace the existing 16 individual tax brackets with rates ranging up to 50 per cent with only two new brackets: 16 per cent for incomes below \$20,000 and 38 per cent from \$35,000 to \$42,000 and 35 per cent for incomes above \$42,000. The top corporate tax rate would fall to 35 per cent from 45 per cent, but most companies

income to invest will be able to take advantage of a tax holiday on the first \$500,000 in capital gains. As well, they will be permitted to make higher contributions to tax-sheltered registered retirement savings plans.

At the same time, Wilson will collect less corporate income tax despite a one per cent of five per cent on corporate

than corporations and individuals shared the tax burden. By 1989, individuals paid 70 per cent of all taxes, and corporations 30 per cent. In 1986, U.S. corporations contributed about 27 per cent of total tax revenue, but by 1984, corporate taxes accounted for only 16 per cent of the federal tax total.

In the United States Congress has repeatedly blocked attempts at reform. That is because congressmen are heavily influenced by constituents—particularly corporate representatives—and wealthy individuals who have made use of tax loopholes. Forming a loose coalition of small business, Democratic Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the tax-writing House way, and Senate committee chairman Howard Metzenbaum. Last week he told the Canadian Economics Association in Ottawa that U.S. tax reforms could attract investment funds—and businesses—from Canada. And he asked the President to



Reagan addressing the nation: proposals sharply differs from the message delivered by Canada's finance minister

understand the pressure on Congress to make a decision in some imminent session. Said one Chicago politician: "We are 888 men and women, each from a different part of the country, each with different interests to represent, each with our own tax agenda. Big special interest lobbies have joined forces against reform. The campaign to choke Congress has begun."

Still, most Americans appeared to be largely in favor of Reagan's tax proposals. The *Wall Street Journal*, for one, commented in an editorial: "Congress has been handed a serious document. If it can fight off these special-interest lobbyists with some courage and skill, tax reform will become reality."

To pay for his proposed tax reductions, Reagan has proposed to allow a deduction of up to \$10,000 for a couple to claim a deduction of \$10,000. To that end, individuals would still be able to deduct mortgage interest payments for their primary residence, but other interest deductions would be reduced considerably. For one thing, Americans would no longer be allowed to deduct state and local taxes. For another, Reagan would remove corpo-

rate tax credits for investment in new equipment until the year 2000. As well, the President would reduce tax incentives available for the depreciation of buildings and equipment—after increasing it in his 1981 budget.

The result would create an intriguing mix of winners and losers. Among individuals, the lowest and highest U.S. income earners would enjoy the largest tax reductions. The average tax reduction for those earning over \$200,000 a year would be 30.7 percent, compared to a 4.6 percent cut for those earning \$30,000 to \$50,000. For business, labor-intensive, high-technology companies and service industries would gain most, while agriculture industries which invest heavily in equipment will lose valuable tax credits.

Reagan's budget also proposes to eliminate the deduction for state and local taxes, which analysts say have an effect in Canada. He added: "If the United States goes ahead and succeeds in lowering its marginal tax rates, it will have a pull on the tax policy of the Canadian government. Because of this, the Canadian government and affiliation with the United States, Canada cannot get too far out of line with what is happening there."

But Richard Hirsh, for one, director of the Institute for Policy Analysis at the University of Toronto, said that it is unlikely that Ottawa will ever introduce responsible tax reductions. He added: "That is the real world. We have a bigger government and poorer people. That should come as no surprise."

With Michael Rose in Ottawa and Shona McKinley in Toronto



Michael Rose

The privatization of Conrad Black

By Glen Allen

In his seven years at the helm of one of Canada's largest investments, Argus Corp., Conrad Black has transformed the public and turned the business community with a rapid succession of financial maneuverings. Then, late last month Black, the tall, 49-year-old chairman of Toronto-based Argus Corp., again proved his ability to shrewdly shuf-

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Conrad (left) and Monteagle Black: buying out a broker and dismantling an empire

in his corporate assets. Black is planning a buy-out of interests held by his brother, Monteagle, 44, and other wealthy partners and minority shareholders in privately held Argus Corp. Ltd., followed by a \$200-million bid to purchase shares in publicly traded Argus Holdings Inc. The two holding companies control the rest of Black's shrinking corporate domain. Financial analysts described Black's latest move as an attempt to consolidate power over his empire and make his companies as private as possible.

In line with his practice of buying assets cheaply, Black offered Argus shareholders \$17.50 a share, as well as a \$7.50 special dividend. That price, said David Laramée, an analyst with Wood Gundy Inc., a Montreal-based investment firm, is "a reasonable offer." Indeed, Black's latest bid unleashed a storm of rebukes from both financial analysts and business commentators, critics of a new and critical perspective of the wealthy financier's activities. Black first became a corporate hero in

most, if not all, admirers that Black was not a captain of industry but a brilliant portfolio manager. In fact, he became a master of an almost mystically complex game of corporate shells. Last week's author, Peter C. Newman, who wrote a 1982 biography of Black, *The Entertainer*, May, commented, "As soon as he got Argus he started to dismantle it. We are seeing the end of Argus, the end of Conrad Black as we knew him."

Indeed, some members of the investment banking community are disillusioned by Black's intricate shuffling of assets that they either ignore him or refuse to trade stocks in his companies because they are always doubtful of Black's intentions. Declan O'Cyrus Ross-Martel, an analyst with Richardson Greenhousier, a Canadian-based investment firm, asked, "What's the point?" Instead, Black's latest bid unleashed a storm of rebukes from both financial analysts and business commentators, critics of a new and critical perspective of the wealthy financier's activities. Black first became a corporate hero in

1979 when he decimalized business observers and angered senior members of the establishment by wresting control of the \$4-billion (in assets) Toronto-based Argus holding company from the widow of Eric Phillips and J.A. (Bob) McLaughlin, two men who had controlled it.

But then, as Black began reengineering Argus' holdings, disposing of some and profitably increasing his control of others, it slowly became clear to even his

black reputation as an inveterately conservative man who played croquet in a pinstripe suit and had a fascination with finance grew quickly after he harvested most of the \$33.8 million that he used to be owner of Argus. The son of George Meadiga Black Jr., a Winnipeg executive, Conrad made his first investment when he was 18, buying a 300-share stake in General Motors. In the late 1960s Black became a millionaire when he sold the small but profitable Quebec-based Sterling Newspapers Ltd. chain.

When he bought his position in Argus in 1979, the holding company had interests in five major companies, from equipment maker Massey-Ferguson, pulp and paper giant Domtar, grocery retailer Dominion Stores Ltd., Standard Broadcasting Corp. Ltd., a media conglomerate, and Hollinger Mines Ltd., a company with interests in Labrador Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd., Noranda Mines Ltd. and Iron Ore Co. of Canada. But within months of taking control of Argus, Black sold his interests in Domtar. In 1984 he backed out of money-losing Massey-Ferguson and in the next several years Black performed a number of complex corporate reorganizations which increased his personal wealth to at least \$100 million, analysts say.

This year Black sold most of the assets of Dominion Stores to the West Germany-based Gruss Aachen and Paetzke Co. Ltd., which was sold to Standard Broadcasting to Toronto broadcaster Alan Shulman. Black's principal remaining holding is a 35.25-per-cent interest in Calgary-based Norcen Energy Resources Ltd., which owns Leducor Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. and has interests in the Iron Ore Co. of Canada—the Quebec-based company of which Brian Mulroney was president from 1977 to 1983—and Cleveland-based Hanna Mining Co. Black is also chairman of Norcen, which last year earned \$104.3 million in revenues of \$312.5 million.

For his part, Black says that he is unconcerned by the recent burst of criticism directed toward him, and he adds that he will profit from it. After the annual meeting of Argus in Toronto last week, Black declared that because the negative publicity has depressed the share price of companies within his empire, he and his partners have been buying up additional stock at bargain rates. Once again, Conrad Black is proving himself a master of the financing game.



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Unloading Canadian hogs on a transport truck that threatens a \$2-billion industry

Fighting a cross-border war

For western Canadian farmers it was a heartbreaking scene. Last month the Winnipeg stockyards were heaving increasingly crowded with thousands of squealing pig destined for the United States. The backlog severed after four U.S. states—South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin—began banning imports of all livestock treated with chloramphenicol, an antibiotic that is legal for agricultural use in Canada but not in the United States.

Angry Canadian farmers and government officials charged that the four states were less concerned with gauging the effects of the drug—physicians have used chloramphenicol to treat infections for 30 years—than with protecting their hog farmers from Imperial Canadian pigs. Declared William Vaisey, a hog farmer and chairman of the Manitoba Hog Producers' Marketing Board: "It's all purely protectionist and political."

Cattle exports have also been affected. Last month truckloads of Western cattle, occasionally treated with chloramphenicol, were turned back by U.S. state officials. Canada's \$2-billion hog industry, which exports 25 percent of its production to the United States, has the most to lose. For one thing, the U.S. commerce department is scheduled to decide next week whether a 5.3-cent-a-pound tariff slapped on Canadian hog imports last April will become permanent. In a brief presented to Ottawa last week, hog processors from 10 provinces predicted that "if the current market conditions continue, Canada's hog production could very well drop 25 to 35 per-

cent—a loss of \$300 to \$500 million."

Still, the Americans have a strong motive for letting Canadian hog exports. Traditionally, Canada has served only one per cent of the U.S. hog market. But last year exports ballooned to more than three per cent of total U.S. consumption. The current tariff was applied after U.S. farmers declared that Canada was illegally subsidizing hog producers. Canadian officials argued unconvincingly that the export surge was largely the result of the strong U.S. dollar, which lowered the price of Canadian pork to American consumers.

Canadian hog farmers have been devoting more time to marketing. Since it was introduced in 1982, the tariff has fallen by as much as \$15 an animal, in large part due to the tariff. This last month's embargo caused further hardship, particularly in Manitoba, which exports 22 per cent of its hogs to United States. Farmers now say that the hog and cattle wars could spread to Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio—a development that could have serious adverse effects on farmers in Ontario and Quebec.

So far, Canadian and U.S. trade officials have been unable to develop the outline of a potential solution. Canada's position has the support of the U.S. department of agriculture and the U.S. trade representative's office, but the U.S. food and drug administration has defended the ban. For its part, last week Manitoba slapped a ban on chloramphenicol, but for exhausted hog farmers the question of who wins in Washington means the resumption—or the end—of business. —GARRETT MORRIS in Winnipeg

A welcome lift from London

For beleaguered executives of de Havilland Aircraft in Toronto, the announcement was a welcome respite. Late last month British Environment Secretary Patrick Jenkin approved plans for a \$15-million short takeoff and landing (STOL) airport on 90 acres of unused landfills in the heart of London, just 20 minutes from the city's financial district. For de Havilland, the ruling will likely lead to the sale of five to 12 of the company's \$7-million Dash 8, the only aircraft that meet the stringent safety and performance criteria for the airport.

The British decision will also make it easier for de Havilland to sell Pyrenees-based Brymon Airways, a de Havilland-controlled company whose financial future hangs on getting access to the airport. Brymon has caused difficulty for de Havilland ever since the aircraft manufacturer took over the airline in 1983 when it was having trouble making payments on two of these Dash 8s. De Havilland took a majority interest in the small airline rather than repossess the aircraft. Critics said that the wing government-controlled aircraft firm—Ottawa has poured \$650 million into de Havilland since 1982—should not have taken on the airline. But de Havilland expected that approval of the London airport would guarantee Brymon's future.

Brymon is the only British airline operating Dash 8s. The sale of Brymon will boost de Havilland's chances of selling Dash 8s to British eager to serve the London market. Said de Havilland spokesman Colin French: "London is a high-priority site that may give us a breakthrough into the European market. We are not in the business of ruling ourselves. We would like to be free of Brymon as soon as possible."

Despite hopes for as many as a dozen new orders for the 30-seat Dash 8, de Havilland will continue to focus on its new 36-seat Dash 8, which is better suited to the U.S. commuter market. Last year sales of the first two Dash 8s in addition to 38 other aircraft pushed de Havilland sales to \$204 million from \$122 million in 1984. For Ottawa, which owns de Havilland through the Canada Development Investments Corp. and which is trying to sell the aircraft company, the London announcement is welcome news. Declared CEO president Paul Marshall: "These developments can't help but make de Havilland more attractive to a buyer."

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal,
with David Morris in London



Macintosh and several of its new disk drives. From left to right: Steven Trower; Charles Templeton; Peter C. Newell; a Macintosh; Jack McMillan; Sue Wicks; Margaret Ainslie; Harold Lewis. © 1987 Apple

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A Newfoundland gold rush

Three years ago Charles Deurtin, a mining consultant from Calgary, and Colin McKenna, a geologist from Halifax, were among many experts in the mining business who had the same hunch: Deurtin and McKenna knew that traces of gold had been found in a fog-shrouded area of bay and rock in southwestern Newfoundland called the Chetwynd prospect, 400 km west of St. John's. And in the summer of 1989 the original claim to Chetwynd—held in 1986—was about to expire. But Deurtin could not raise the money he needed from a Calgary investor to buy claims to exploration rights to the area. Instead, that August, McKenna staked the claim for Selex Division of Resources Canada Ltd., and now the Calgary-based firm controls several of Chetwynd's potential. Said a disgruntled Deurtin: "In the last deposit found this year in North America."

Indeed, many observers are already proclaiming Chetwynd the next Canada-wide gold strike since the massive Hemlo field was discovered about 380 km west of Thunder Bay in Northern Ontario in 1981. Last fall Selex sparked a claim-staking frenzy when it announced after drilling nine test holes that Chetwynd had yielded significant



Drilling at Chetwynd: results instant

amounts of gold. Deurtin's mining company, privately owned, has 1,000 claims for areas as far east as Bay d'Espoir, 200 km from the W site. But this summer speculators are reserving the greatest excitement for claims along the province's rugged south coast where the same type of volcanic rock as Chetwynd can be found. Said Paul Dean, senior geologist with Newfoundland's department of mines and energy: "It is an exaggeration to call it a gold rush."

EP Selex is clearly leading the rush to establish Newfoundland's first major gold mine, despite fluctuating prices that make gold prospecting so risky. The company has spent more than \$3.2 million drilling 34 test holes and has so far found a strike 1,300 feet long and 960 feet deep. This summer the firm will spend another \$6.5 million to determine the full extent of the find. If further drilling confirms the presence of a large, high-quality ore body that is reasonably stable, Mr. Selex will build a mine and processing mill on the site.

Industry observers are convinced that Chetwynd is a rich find. Samples of drift save from one 120-foot stretch of the Chetwynd field yielded 22 ounces of gold per ton, compared to an average of 20 to 25 ounces per ton at Hemlo (at the current price of \$300/oz U.S. law states, gold can generally be mined profitably in Canada at concentrations as low as 1 ounce per ton.) But for those firms eagerly preparing to enter related volcanic rock formations along Newfoundland's southern coast for gold, the province's complex, unpredictable geology may prove an insurmountable obstacle. Small, rich deposits are necessarily dispersed, but few become working mines.

Chetwynd itself has been a bore for 80 years. In 1908 two brothers from the nearby fishing village of Grand Bank returned from a hunting trip bearing chunks of green-tinted rock. John Chetwynd, a village merchant, recognized it as copper ore. Chetwynd quickly registered several claims in St. John's, returned to stake the land and convinced a New York-based mining firm to sink three shafts on the area. But the firm abandoned the work in 1905 because of poor results.

The copper-rich but low-grade population still remains, much as it was in Chetwynd's day. But this summer the century-old quiet will be broken by the resounding thump of heavily laden helicopters ferrying prospecting crews and supplies to bush camps up and down the coast. Bad government is not the fault. The reason this is that Chetwynd really is the beginning of gold production in Newfoundland. No doubt John Chetwynd, who gave his name to the place, would have approved.

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Some of Lori Anderson's well-meeting students once told her, when she was a 29-year-old high school teacher in Minnesota, that she was "very well preserved." In Vancouver last week showing the 20th Century-Fox TV movie *A Letter to Three Wives*, Anderson, now 39, told the story with a ready laugh and added, "Where oh where are they now?" Yet the ex-WWF star is still a relaxing glamour queen—an image that she attributes to one calculated move in 1977, when she dyed her naturally brown hair blonde. As well, she is a gourmet cook and a hearty eater whose one concession to the fitness craze is a 30-minute daily exercise program, which she says recently became "all I could muster between selling jobs in London to catch up with my son and I later." Yet she turned down a publisher's request four years ago for her to write a body-beautiful book. Said Anderson, "I would feel like such a fraud—knowing that I eat two glazed doughnuts every morning before leaving for work."



Anderson: a daily concession to the fitness craze

There is lots of scope and it is not quite as benign as working in government." Part of that scope includes his current role as host and moderator of *Dialogue*, a 12-part TV series of debates between Americans and Canadians university students featuring such topics as free trade, a union between Canada and the United States, and terrorism as a form of political expression. Scheduled to be aired this fall by TV and the CBC, *Dialogue* is sponsored by Nabisco. Taylor said that the young generation, "is very attracted to *Dialogue*," and he added that the issues were "debated frequently by businessmen, politicians and government bureaucrats—and we are all pretty conventional in our views."

Rawhling Tommy Hunter, 48, has starred in his own show on CBC-TV for 21 years, has toured internationally and is the answer to

the *Friend* Fan question: "What singer and TV performer is often called Canada's country gentleman?" In his autobiography, *Tommy Hunter: My Story*, written by Hunter with Linda Miller and scheduled for publication in October, the London, Ontario, machine-mixer singer describes how he became entranced with his kind of music and describes his rocky beginning. After attending a concert by Roy Acuff and His Smoky Mountain Boys and Githa, Hunter says, "I was nine years old and I'd just found my best friend, country music." Then, with all his second-hand guitar that his parents bought for him, 16-year-old Hunter made his stage debut with his classmate at a Hanthorpe Road United Church social evening. Since then, 30-year-old Hunter is "so puffed with fan that I just stand there in my little white pants, shirt and tie, clutching my guitar for dear life." He added, "I never played one note."

—Edited by BETTY LADENHOUT
—PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAWRENCE

Cook, caterer and chocolatier consultant Lori Brady, 39, has chronicled her life in *Getting Up on the Chocolate Diet: A Memoir with Recipes*. "To be honest, I did it for the money," said Brady, who added that, when she married at 33, she could not cook but developed the art in mid-life because "my husband was a low-

beer-free cook and laminator."



Hunter, puffed

Five years ago Kenez Taylor, 50, gained international recognition after he helped to engineer the escape of six U.S. Embassy staffers from their White House residence and their 16-day-long hostage with a gun. Last spring Taylor joined the Canadian government's diplomatic corps to become a senior vice-president for Nestle Brands Inc. in New York City. Now, he says he is "enjoying life in the private sector—

and the food service."

—PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY LAWRENCE

in stage debut with his classmate at a Hanthorpe Road United Church social evening. Since then, 30-year-old Hunter is "so puffed with fan that I just stand there in my little white pants, shirt and tie, clutching my guitar for dear life." He added, "I never played one note."

—Edited by BETTY LADENHOUT



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Panic Fighting in Brussels: Arrests, shattered bottles, broken bottles and demands for reforms to curb soccer violence

SPORTS

The deadly reality of a soccer game

By Glen Allen

Suddenly the term "soccer hooligan" became inappropriate last week as drunken British fans, many armed with knives, shattered flagpoles and broken bottles, made bloody war on Italian supporters in Brussels during the final of the European Cup Television transmission in Britain. In a cover of the European Cup final in Brussels, The Italian's Juventus club and the Liverpool Football Club found themselves having to describe one of the most sports-enthusiastic disasters in recent history—one that resulted in 38 deaths. Thirty victims—and another 375 spectators who were injured—were mostly Juventus supporters. The dead were crushed or beaten in the aisle that snaked when marauding troublemakers among the 20,000 Liverpool supporters charged into sections of the Heyel Stadium where Italians awaited the start of the game. And as the victims lay dying, some crying "Morte, morte" (italian for death), they begged—because authorities had decided that sealing off the march would have caused more rioting. Still, the anger and revulsion that greeted the latest outbreak of soccer violence made Juventus' 1-0 victory seem curiously merciful. Declared one "Tutti" supporter

"They crushed us like worms."

Fans of the world's most popular sport have unwillingly become accustomed to violence on the stands—an ugly trend that has been particularly noticeable in Britain. The death toll in Brussels prompted immediate demands for retribution—especially from press and further troublemakers. While Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was in the Netherlands, the dead and Italian supporters outside the stadium, British police stood and videotapes of the rioting in an attempt to identify its instigators. Margaret Thatcher convened an emergency cabinet meeting and promised to introduce legislation designed to curb soccer violence. Promised the horrified Thatcher, "These responsible hooligans brought shame and disgrace to their country and to football."

But Thatcher's apologies did not satisfy the Belgians, who had been the unfortunate hosts of an incident that the Italian press quickly dubbed "the soccer massacre." As a result, the British government barred British fans from the country "until further notice." The English Football Association quickly followed that ruling with its own ban, prohibiting clubs from taking fans to playing as the tournament for one year, be-

ginning next season. Still, Brussels fire chief Col. Hugo van Gorp summed up feelings in Europe when he told visiting reporters, "Your British football fans are scoundrels—and you can quote me."

But the death toll in Brussels raised troubling questions about Belgian procedures to prevent the clash between British and Italian fans. British Sports Minister Neil Macfarlane disclosed that three weeks before the game he had written to the Belgian authorities urging them to deploy enough police to prevent violence. Macfarlane also sent a telegram to Brussels the weekend before the cup final when he heard that the Belgians were taking no warning lightly. But when 60,000 supporters began filing into Heyel Stadium, there were only 1,200 policemen to control the crowds—and most officers were on duty at the stadium entrance. As a result, there were only 120 police stations near the stands and no more than a dozen of 15 gates between Liverpool and Italian supporters in the stadium's dilated "S" section. The police line dissolved in the mob, which tore down a wire fence to get at the Italians and sent them stampeding into a concrete wall. It collapsed, and many of the victims died in the rubble.

One horrified witness to the carnage was Marcelino De Barreiros, owner of a Brussels hardware store. De Barreiros, who was acting as an interpreter for Giuseppe Bettarini, president of the Juventus soccer club, was at the stadium during the riot. He charged that police reinforcements did not arrive at the scene of the worst fighting "until well after young and drunk and wild British had attacked the Italians." Added De Barreiros, "The authorities were not prepared for this kind of tragedy. There were bodies lying around for at least an hour without medical attention. It was unbelievable, a nightmare. And yet we did not know what was happening at first and we could not believe it when they said more than 30 people had died. I asked myself why the Italians did not fight back. But if you are there with your wife or your children, would you fight? And we sent a doctor around to help."

During the chaotic fight by British supporters by their own admission's savage behavior, soccer violence is not a particularly British affliction. In recent years matches in the stands has occurred in stadiums from Latin America to the Far East, providing a fertile field of investigation for such sports psychologists as

Dr. Harold Minkov of York University in Toronto. Said Minkov, "The stands affect some fans as anonymity they can act outside the stadium. Often, such hysteria is caused by a small group which knows how to manipulate a crowd. If you were to interview those people, you would find a very scary bunch, full of megalomaniacs."

Indeed, sport and spectator violence have been nasty parishes throughout history. But in the 19th century sports hooliganism has been most closely associated with soccer. In 1864 July 280 people died when a riot broke out in Lima when Argentina defeated Peru on a last-minute goal in a 1966 Olympic qualifying match. And five years later an argument over a soccer match between El Salvador and Honduras escalated into a four-day shooting war between the two Central American countries which claimed approximately 2,000 lives. In Peking rioters answered to the Chinese national side's loss to a Hong Kong team withered their protest and demonstrated violently against the ruling party of vegetables.

In Britain the professional version of the world's most popular sport takes place before spectators standing in 48-seats, uncomfortable and dangerous

Violence "There were bodies lying around for at least an hour without medical attention. It was unbelievable, a nightmare"



stadions. In the wood stadium of Bradford City in northern England last month, 38 supporters died when flames swept through the 75-year-old structure. Throughout the country the stadiums are the gathering places for ardent fans—and the young and disaffected as well. One group of Chelsea supporters calls itself the Anti-Personnel Firm. After they attack rival fans in the street, they leave gold-embossed calling cards on their victims. The inscription reads, "Nothing personal...you have been served by the Anti-Personnel Firm." And Manchester United fans wait for the kickoff, they sometimes chant the killing phrase, "We hate humans."

For his part, London psychologist George Gaskell said he finds it significant that supporters for local soccer teams in stronger than the British cities with the highest crime and unemployment levels said Gaskell. "Soccer clubs apparently attract people who share a particular group of people for this largely deprived people." But Belgian hosts of the European Cup final and Italian families fearing their dead last week would have preferred the British to have kept their divide pride at home.

With Peter Lewellen, Brussels, David North in London and Cy Jackson in Toronto



Coffey (left), Gretzky and the Cup: record-breaking display of speed and skill

Staking a claim on the future

Last spring the aces of the Edmonton Oilers were upgraded as their first Stanley Cup. Last week their names were etched on an enshrine plaque speed and skill for expertise to those of the other 29 teams in the National Hockey League. The Oilers defeated the Philadelphia Flyers 4-3 to win the Cup final series four games to one.

In a busy 100 schedule of 70 post-season games, the Oilers established or tied 29 playoff records. Their captain, Wayne Gretzky, set six playoff scoring records and won the Conn Smythe Trophy as the playoffs' most valuable player. Brad Gretzky, "Wayne's son to be rated the best young team that ever won the Cup in a row. And it's going to take a damaged team to take it away from us."

Indeed, at week's end, hockey fans marveled at the possibility of an Oiler dynasty to rival the New York Islanders teams, which won four in a row from 1980 to 1983, and the Montreal Canadiens teams, which also won four Cups in a row from 1956 to 1960. But few fans could savor with Oiler president, coach and general manager Glen Sather's statement, "We are the best hockey team in the world." The competition for the Stanley trophy supported Sather's assessment—and Edmonton's claim on the future. Other strong contenders were Old Paul Coffey, Jim Karr, 1984 winner Mark Messier and Grant Fuhr.

Defenseman Coffey, 24, playing with a variety of injuries, set four records, including most goals by a defenseman (12) and most points by a defenseman

(27). Forward Karr, 26, set three records and tied the mark for most goals with 19. Centre Messier, 24, set no records while collecting 35 points but, said Sather, "He was every player face-off that was important to our hockey club." Goaltender Fuhr, 22, set two records and, while playing all but one period in the Oilers' playoff games, tied the record for most wins by a goaltender with 25. But even among the young superstars of Edmonton, Gretzky stands alone.

The league's scoring leader for the past five consecutive seasons—also a record—Gretzky, 34, pleased a few nose-razing critics during the playoffs, who charged that he was a "softie" who, in a shambles, played records for assists (200) and points (47), among others. Brad Coffey, "Wayne is the best player in the world. In the past he has been criticized a lot for his performance in the finals, but he sensed the big goals in the big games." After restoring the Smythe trophy, Gretzky declared, "I wish I could have Paul Coffey and Grant Fuhr's names on that trophy with me. But we all get our names on the Stanley Cup, and that's the only Cup that counts."

The Oilers, after debasing the Islanders last year and defeating the unpredictable Flyers this year, are looking forward to their third Cup next year. Said Coffey, who earned pain-killing shots before each game because of his injuries: "I think we have the start of a dynasty. There is no reason why we can't be a dynasty." Last week no one challenged that claim.

—THOMAS JONES in Edmonton

The baseball drug scandal

Major-league baseball players have traditionally been role models for American youth, but the indictment of seven men in Pittsburgh last week on drug trafficking charges placed America's apple-pie sport on trial. Although the federal grand jury did not name any players, some of those charged are players' friends and one, Shadie Green, has confessed to trafficking in cocaine. And at least four have been in the Pirates' clubhouse at Three Rivers Stadium. At week's end team officials tightened security around the clubhouse and dugouts at the stadium. Asked if the indictments marked the end of the investigation, prosecuting attorney J. Alan Johnson said that they did not. "Our investigations are really continuing," he said.

The grand jury began hearing testimony from at least 10 current and former major-league players last December. Some of them told of drug purchases negotiated in the Pirates clubhouse and in bars and hotel rooms. FBI agent Robert Craig said Green had confessed to "everything we suspected he had been doing." Green, charged with 20 counts of trafficking, was a friend of former Pirate Dave Parker, now playing for the Cincinnati Reds. Police said they suspect that Green sold drugs to Pirate pitcher Rod Scurry, who admitted to cocaine dependency in 1984 and was treated in a rehabilitation clinic. Others indicted include Curtis Strong, a Philadelphia center who served five post-game meals for the Philadelphia Phillies last season. Strong was indicted on 16 counts of trafficking.

Also charged is Dick Shiffman, who has several friends among both the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Pittsburgh Penguins' cast. Shiffman is also a friend of Kevin McCallister of the Stanley Cup champion Edmonton Oilers. McCallister, who said Shiffman is "a great guy," added that he was not aware of Shiffman's alleged involvement in drug sales. Shiffman is now facing a whopping 113 counts of cocaine trafficking. As well, charges were laid against Pittsburgh residents Thomas Balcer, Robert McCas, Jeffrey Moore and Kevin Keene.

Since 1986 at least 26 major-league players have been identified as having been involved in drug-related offenses. Said Pirate captain William Madlock: "I think that if this ever happens again the players aren't going to get off so lightly."

—CARL HENNESSEY
in Pittsburgh

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Beautiful bodies and vacuous minds



Travolta bumping and grinding provocatively while launching an exposé of health clubs

PERFECT
Directed by James Bridges

Exploitative and muddled, *Perfect* falls victim to the same culture it set out to criticize: that of health clubs and their glorification of the body beautiful. Adam Lawrence (John Travolta), a reporter from *Rolling Stone* magazine who is researching a story in California, decides to spend his free time working out at clubs in the style of the 1960s. He meets a place called the Sports Connection for his pre-conceived story and loses his heart to a sexy striptease instructor, Jessie (Janet Lee Curtis). A former Olympic swimmer who had an affair with her coach, Jessie refuses to be interviewed but finally yields to the reporter's resolute charms. Adam's amorous impulses, on the other hand, fight his journalistic ones. In telling their story, the filmmakers highlight the sweating, glistening bodies at the Sports Connection and thus hypocritically report how shallow the pursuit of fitness clubs really are.

Based on a series written for *Rolling Stone* by Aara Latham and scripted by Latham with director James Bridges, *Perfect* is an example of Hollywood trying to expand a single idea into an entire movie. Although curiously about journalistic ethics, *Perfect* devotes at least as much attention to the aesthetics—and the erotic possibilities—of working out.

When Adam takes his first aerobics class under Jessie, the camera lingers for an uncharacteristically long time at Travolta bumping and grinding for the delectation of the audience. For his story, called *Looking for Mr. Goodbody*, Adam focuses on Roger (Matthew Modine) and Sally (Marla Hanson), who meet on their first day at the club. He also interviews Linda (Lorraine Newman), known as "the most beautiful girl in the gym." Travolta's physical values, the movie argues, and Sally and Linda do for a living but derive on Roger's job as a stripper and includes an extended sequence of his routine.

Introducing Adam's relationships with Jessie and his story about the Sports Connection is a more serious journalistic endeavor. He has obtained a controversial interview with a businessman, Joe McKenzie (Kenneth Welsh), whom the government is trying to frame on a drug charge because he sold computers to a country behind the Iron Curtain. But that subplot exists merely as an excuse for

Travolta and Linda to bump and grind for the delectation of the audience. For his story, called *Looking for Mr. Goodbody*, Adam focuses on Roger (Matthew Modine) and Sally (Marla Hanson), who meet on their first day at the club. He also interviews Linda (Lorraine Newman), known as "the most beautiful girl in the gym." Travolta's physical values, the movie argues, and Sally and Linda do for a living but derive on Roger's job as a stripper and includes an extended sequence of his routine.

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—LORENZO OTTOLINI

Adam to show Jessie how morally superior he is and to guarantee a happy ending. By refusing to give the court his interview tapes—which he promised to keep confidential—Adam ends up being impaled on for contempt. That selfless display of character convinces Jessie that Adam was not responsible for revealing details of her scandalous affair in the *Rolling Stone* article.

The movie's others seem anti-social, albeit not in a fringe. Linda tells Adam she is willing to do anything, including undergoing plastic surgery, to be perfect—and loved—which Adam finds pathetic. But when Jessie asks, "What's wrong with wanting to be perfect?" Adam seems to experience a change of heart. The spate of sex movie tries to please both those who are obsessed with perfecting the body and those who sniff at exercising. And the cliché on which the movie focuses is a poor indicator of the fitness craze: no one at the Sports Connection is out of shape, hunky, machoish or without a tan, rubbing *Perfect* of honesty and richness.

The lack of complexity carries over into the characters. Travolta's and Curtis's performances, sexching with anger and drive, belong in a better movie. The most interesting character is the near-omnipresent Linda, touchingly played by Newman, because she is so unashamedly human. The people in *Perfect* consist of exquisitely toned muscle—and as ordinary flesh. The movie shows a nation of society desperately striving for a physical ideal. And underneath its questioning, investigative facade, *Perfect* upholds and exploits every cliche of that pursuit.

—LORENZO OTTOLINI



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The chivalrous knight of old

A VIEW TO A KILL
Directed by John Glen

Of all the modern formulas in the movie industry, the James Bond series is among the most pleasant and durable. Lured with these bad-guys, the producers also bring a great deal of craft, wit and a sense of fun to the film. *Against All Odds* is like an old friend whom we've seen on screen a few dozen times over two years or so, he regales us with tall tales, winking up the time. The 15th and newest Bond opus, *A View to a Kill*, is an especially satisfying encounter. As Bond, Roger Moore takes on a brilliant but apparently strained role. He's a suave, suave, suave, and his levity is instant. May Day, played by the astoundingly muscular and sleek Grace Jones, the villain's plan, as in most Bond films, is nothing less ambitious than the takeover of the world, which he plans to do by controlling the international microchip market. Because 30 percent of the world's microchip production comes from California's Silicon Valley, Bond simply has to close up the San Andreas Fault with an explosion and bury the valley under a massive flood.

Opening with a heartstopping ski chase in Siberia, *A View to a Kill* is the fastest Bond picture yet. It puts him the precision of a swiss watch on the track. There is a spectacular chase up and down the Eiffel Tower and through Paris' streets, which Bond finishes in a severed car on just two wheels. But none of the action prepares the viewer for the

—LORENZO O'TOOLE

The many faces of a comedian

FLETCH
Directed by Michael Ritchie

As Irwin Fletchler, the wise-cracking, deadpan, investigative reporter in *Fletch*, Chevy Chase has finally found an appropriate vehicle for his comic versatility. His roles in such failures as *National Lampoon's Christmas Vacation* were only replays of the scribe and skeptical characters that he developed on *Saturday Night Live*. Even in better films, including *Footloose*, Chase had the irritating habit of saying rather than acting. But he is never complacent at home in the grand and often blarneyish *Fletch*. The hero's combination of wit and back talk draws out Chase's most lively teasing impulses.

Adapted from Gregory McDonald's best-selling series of Fletch novels, the movie has a compelling pace sustained by Chase's hair-splitting timing. A newspaper columnist who writes under the pseudonym of Jane Doe, Fletch manufactures an addiction in order to hook a major drug story. In the course of his research he encounters Stanwyck (Cloris Leachman), an entrepreneur who offers Fletch \$50,000 to kill Max, explaining that he is dying of bone cancer. Fletch reluctantly agrees to carry out the job, but he is suspicious. And while investigating Stanwyck, he plunges deeper and more dangerously into the drug affair. His sleuthing also throws him into the arms of Stanwyck's wife (Dana Wheeler-Nicholson), who cannot resist Fletch's charming charm.

The reporter's talent for disguise provides the heart of the movie's funniest high points. While making arrangements by telephone about Stanwyck's darkness, Fletch introduces himself as "Igor Stravinsky." In the funniest sequence he pretends to be an airline mechanic, with a northwestern drawl and a 49-cent pair of false teeth. His other identities include a roller-skating mystic in a sauna and a government fat inspector with a Band-Aid on the bridge of his nose. In *Fletch*, Chase is a swell clown with an endless supply of gags.

Director Michael Ritchie, whose 1975 *Serial* was an acerbic satire of American lifestyles that had under a good-natured guise, ran an equally caustic thread beneath *Fletch's* consciousness. The underlying moral is that the good people must be just as devious as the bad to bring the bad to justice. Morality is much easier to swallow when it is sugar-coated, and *Fletch's* outrageous humor digests quite a bitter pill.

—L. O'TOOLE

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Taking history to heart

THE HOUSE OF THE SPIRITS

By Isabel Allende
(Random House, 468 pages, \$25.95)

Isabel Allende has painful firsthand knowledge of the tortured course of Latin American history. In 1973 her uncle, Chilean President Salvador Allende Gossens, died during a military coup which brought a violent end to his socialist government. She and her husband fled from Chile and became exiles in Venezuela, where the former journalist turned her experiences into a novel and an everlasting best-seller, *The House of the Spirits*. One of the first international successes by a Latin American woman novelist, the work has already become a best seller in Spain and France and received rave reviews in the United States. *The House of the Spirits*, professed in its grasp of Latin American culture, politics, and history, is a bold, tormented and political allegory.

The novel focuses on the events among three generations of a fictional Latin American family. The founding father is Esteban Trueba, a conserva-



Allende: chronicler of political history

tive landowner in an unnamed country that bears a close resemblance to Allende's native Chile. Early in the 20th century Trueba builds his wife, Clara, a large, elaborate house in the capital city. For the next several decades that "solitary, public, dense, pompous" office stands at the symbolic crossroads of South American history. While he walks Trueba's right-wing views clash continually with the growing liberal and socialist movements of his children and grandchildren. One of his sons, Juan, becomes the candidate of the country's first socialist president, a noble, be-gowned figure obviously based on Salvador Allende. Clara befriends the "Pope"—a shifty disguised version of one of Salvador Allende's supporters, the Nobel Prize-winning writer Pablo Neruda.

Allende weaves Trueba's larger-than-life villain, who bears peasant roots without peasant roots. The grotesque shadow of his macho paternalism hangs over every page—a sign, Allende makes clear, of a tragic imbalance of the sexes in Latin American society. She has filled her book with women who constantly defy his malevolent authority and assert their own—usually left-wing—order of goodness. Clara, a gentle, absent-minded philanthropist, protects women's rights to factory workers. Trueba's daughter, Blanca, also infuriates him when she conducts a lifelong affair with Pedro Tercero García, the Commissar son of his former son. Years later Blanca's daughter by this man and the namesake of the book, Alba, joins a university protest movement and falls in love with a leftist.

The delicate definition of *The House of the Spirits* struts a new note in Latin American literature. Despite her revolt, Alba brings forgiveness into the story, establishing a beautiful, last-minute reconciliation with Trueba's estranged. On the last page of the novel she explains that someone must "break that terrible chain" of hatred that has bound her family for generations. It is an act of social salvation that the author apparently believes only women can perform.

The final true sounds somewhat false. It is difficult, and even a little disappointing, to accept that the self-Trueba has changed. And the novel lacks the stylistic sophistication of the best Latin American work, some of Allende's attempts to enrich her story with familiar characters such as mechanical Bill, who is buried in *The House of the Spirits*, don't drive home the point that have a complexity that make it a pleasure to read. By taking the conflicts of her country to heart, Allende has succeeded in giving the cold short-sessions of history a compellingly human face.

—ROB BROWNE

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A street of lofty dreams

FAIRIES OF BRUNSWICK AVENUE
By Katherine Gorier
(Penguin Books, \$12.95 paper)

Everyone loves on Brunswick Avenue sooner or later," writes Katherine Gorier in the first line of the first story of her collection, *Fairies of Brunswick Avenue*. The "everyone" she refers to is a specific group—members of the army of arctic "urban poet" who for a time choose to live in cheap but charming flats on streets like Toronto's Brunswick while trying to succeed in the big city. Like the writer of the opening story, Gorier is a writer who lived for seven years at two addresses on that street before success (among other things, she has written two well-reviewed novels) lured her to different places. Brunswick Avenue reads almost like an apology to those who were never able to move away.

Still, while Gorier is sympathetic to the failings of the Brunswick world, she is not sentimental about those who emerged. The female central characters of *Respecting to Pay*, *Giving to Receive*, *Honor for Good*, *The Night-tender* and *Perse Beak* know that success is more ambiguous than their early dreams of *Beauty, Money and Power*. They have retained their compassion and strength in spite of loneliness and failed relationships. Siblings and anti-siblings never around them, but even when despair wears its most persuasive face (as in the elderly poet Hannah in *The Night-tender*), Gorier's perceptions, middle-class women soldier on, neither victims nor because of their status. They may not do it all—job, lover, child—but they try to do most of it. Like Sheila, the writer, wife and mother caught in ocean breakers in *Perse Beak*, each gathers her broken pieces and signs her back under her and comes out on top. She always comes out on top.

Gorier's focus is narrow in the 16 stories, but her command of character and place is sure: she knows her people well and lets the reader share her perceptions with ease and a somewhat melancholy wit. There is an unbreakable parallel between her work and that of the brilliant American short story writer Ann Beattie: both are cleverly attuned to the aspirations and feelings of a generation of 1980s middle-class former bohemians. Like many of her characters, Gorier is a narrator of memories, but she never succumbs to simple nostalgia for the good old days on Brunswick Avenue.

—ANNE COLLING

FOR THE RECORD

A young genius of jazz

LIVE AT THE VILLAGE VANGUARD
(The Michel Petrucciani Trio
(Concord/ADM))

Michel Petrucciani is a diminutive French piano prodigy swiftly becoming a jazz star of enormous proportions. Europeans have been enthusiastically attending his performances since he was a teenager (he is now 22) but North Americans were introduced to him only last year when he made a critically acclaimed tour and issued a solo album, *100 Birds*. His new double album, *Live at the Village Vanguard*, proves that Petrucciani soars just as freely when accompanied by a drummer (Effet Bigard) and a bassist (Paula D'Angelis) as when he takes flight alone. The bass cuts are his extended versions of the Miles Davis-Bill Evans peer *Nardis* and Thelonious Monk's *Round About Midnight*. They indicate Petrucciani's exuberant approach: he soars on the chordal and melodic heart of a tune and then elaborates with romantic virtuosity. His own compositions, including *To Rebels*, are tight, groped



Petrucciani: finding the melodic heart

together they create the middle of *Wings*: *Rebels* to drag. But the first and fourth sides are prime Petrucciani: they have the force, feeling and grace of an experienced genius of jazz improvisation.

FREE FOR NOW
The Oliver Watchhead Quartet
(Waterside/Times Records)

From the evidence of its debut album, *Free for Now*, Oliver Watchhead's London Octet quintet makes sensationally likable mainstream jazz. When the players relax, as they do for pianist Patrick Dubois' *Old Friend*, the human-swing of *Do It With Your Socks On* and Watchhead's sweetly swinging *Sister White*, the band's casual artistry highlights such members' individual skills. But it is a more ambitious need, *Manous*. *Excusez* reveals a group that lacks the energy to propel Chris Robinson's saxophone. The Latin-tinged *Getting Away* is stiffly joined with the electronic doodling of *Plotting Power* in thin and sinless *Still*. *Woman in Blue* offers a pleasantly sonorous mix of Rick McGeehan's fast-fingered bass, Robinson's earnest sax and Watchhead's acoustic guitar. *Uneven as it is*, *Free for Now* promises that with time and future recordings the London quintet will develop into a fine band with a modest musical reach.

—BART THOMAS

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NATURE

The war on plant theft

On rocky hillsides in western Asia, arid deserts in Mexico, dense jungles in South America and even in Canadian forests, poachers are plundering rare plant species for eventual sale to gardeners in Canada, the United States and Western Europe. Indeed, the threat to some cyclamen tubers (perennial bulbs that produce showy flowers in pink, red and white) is so severe that such species as *Stemmeria candida*, a flower found only in Turkey, is on the verge of disappearing from the wild altogether. Most countries regulate the export of endangered plant species, but conservationists argue that lax enforcement allows entrepreneurs to conduct their lucrative trade almost with impunity. Said Steven Price, a botanist with the World Wildlife Fund in Geneva: "International trade in plants is big business. Many people are trying to extirpate a species without even knowing it."

Plant enthusiasts have illegally collected such in Mexico or wild orchids in South America for decades, but the illegal cyclamen trade has increased dramatically in recent years. The traffic in rare plants began with poachers digging up the wild bulbs in western Asia, mainly Turkey. Then buyers worldwide, the plants in new international markets as Western Europe. There they almost invariably circulate in a highly organized network, ensuring the importing of wild cyclamens without prior approval. Such entrepreneurs as Basak Oldfield, a researcher with the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit in Cambridge, England, estimate that half the six million cyclamens exported each year by the Netherlands may have been taken from wild areas in Turkey and, in a few instances, Italy. Said Linda McElroy, a senior fund botanist in Washington: "Gardeners have assumed for years when they order bulbs through a catalogue that they are getting specimens propagated in Holland, but that is not necessarily the case."

In response to the growing threat, the Turkish government has banned the export of five cyclamen species and introduced quotas for more than 50 others. But conservationists say collection levels are still too high. Declared Oldfield: "No one is checking very carefully in Turkey. Some of these species are threatened with extinction and it has not been until recently that we have

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WHERE THE WORLD IS AT HOME

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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become aware of the scale of the problem."

For the past 12 years the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora has regulated trade in cyclamen. But until recently most of the world's attention has been focused on threatened animals. When Holland joined 86 other countries and signed the convention last year, however, the IUCN trade in plants quickly became much more visible. Said McMaham, "The Doves are quite concerned because their reputation is at stake. They sought guidelines from around the world."

Concerned gardeners can easily distinguish wild cyclamen taken from their garden from seeds in a greenhouse—and the source of most cultivated plants sold in grocery stores and flower shops—because the wild hills are usually larger, more irregular in shape and take several years to develop fully. Still, the wildlife fund recently ordered cyclamen from eight U.S. mail order houses and received wild plants from five of them. One species, *Cyclamen purpurascens*, or florist's cyclamen, is easily and inexpensively grown in Holland, but, according to McMaham, "any other species has a 99-per-cent chance of coming from the wild." Among them are, tulips, narcissi and winter aconites.

McMaham and other conservationists have been watching the increasing popularity of gardening in North America with concern, fearing that many amateur horticulturists will not attempt to grow only domestic plants. And they are critical of governmental indifference to the crisis in rare places. Said Ruth Campbell, senior research associate with the Natural Resources Defense Council in Washington, "Nobody, other than perhaps the United States, Britain, South Africa and India, is making any effort whatever to evaluate the impact of the trade. Canada has not yet decided to take this seriously."

John Happen, a biologist and endangered species convention administrator in Ottawa, said that closer scrutiny of wild plant-entering and leaving Canada is needed. Added Happen, "We have caught very few shipments for the simple reason that we haven't got the expertise to identify them." In Canada there are only a few native species, including the Small White Lady's Slipper orchid. That flower, prized by collectors, is one of 11 Canadian plants on the verge of becoming extinct in the wild. Conservationists here, as in the United States and Europe, are working to adhere to the 1972 international agreement. Unless that happens, many cyclamen and Lady Slipper orchids could suffer the fate of the dodo and the passenger pigeon—extinction.

—PAUL BURTON

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HISTORY

Celebrating the Grimms

Once upon a time there were two German brothers who detested moseuchs, won the admiration of such ideologues as Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, and helped to invent the German language which set a new standard in philology. But Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, born in 1785 and 1786 respectively, also collected old German folk legends that became the inspiration for such fairy tales as *Sleeping Beauty* and *Snow White*, unexpectedly bringing the brothers world-fame when they were published in 1813. And this summer the importance of these stories will be downplayed when Germany celebrates the 200th anniversary of the brothers Grimm. Instead, the commemoration will focus more on the Grimms' weighty social work. Bedford historian Klaus Becker, as organizer of the tributes, "Our goal is to show more of the Grimm's double role as scholars and early advocates of German democracy. They are known too much as simple storytellers."

To counter that impression, the exhibitions and readings in such cities as West Berlin and Kassel, where the Grimms did their early work, will draw attention to the fact that modern experts consider the brothers' most important effort, the launch of a discussion that investigated the evolution of German words. In fact, the project was no oligarchy; it was not completed until 1860, 97 years after the death of Jacob, who survived Wilhelm by four years. Germans will also commemorate the enlightened political thought of the brothers, who were such staunch champions of German rights that in 1817 they were expelled from their teaching posts at Göttingen University in Hanover for too vigorously protesting the suppression of that kingdom's liberal constitution.

Still, the celebrations will naturally ignore the fairy tales, which were briefly honored in the British post-Second World War occupation because of the authorities' suspicion that their oral tradition had helped to build German tolerance of the Nazi regime. Many German towns still honor the Grimm at folklore festivals, as the German post office plans to issue a series of stamps depicting the Grimm's stories, ensuring global commemoration for the brothers whose tales have delighted—and terrified—children for 173 years. —PETER LEWIS in Brussels

THEATRE

A desperate bid for dramatic survival



By Mark Cearnecki

For his final Shakespearean production as artistic director of the Stratford Festival, John Hirsch is appropriating *King Lear*—a play about succession and ingratitude. Unlike 1990, when the festival founder after Robert Phillips's resignation, the board of directors has already selected John Neville as succeeder to Hirsch on Nov. 1. Neville, who is currently in charge of Stratford's Young Company, will inherit a company demoralized by the departure of some of its most renowned actors and designers, an administration undermined by internal dissent, and an accumulated deficit of \$2.8 million. But there are indications that the seeds of renewal which Hirsch has so laboriously sown are bearing fruit. Like Lear, Hirsch is still "a man more grieved against than saying."

Highlighting the new mood at Stratford's opening in May will be Christopher Innes, a solo feed-the-sheep performance that is to be a gravy train for the festival. Starting in Toronto, the special train carried festival supporters, politicians and such business luminaries as Angus Corp president Conrad

Black and Brascan president Trevor Rippon. Leading the parade was board president Peter Hamer, the man once responsible for the festival's success and current publisher of *Stratford Life* magazine, who has been largely responsible for the festival's renaissance after a disastrous 1984 season that left it \$1.6 million in debt. Said Hamer: "We must get Stratford back on a sound financial footing and make sure it gets re-established as a hot box-office item."

Hirsch blames the deficit

on an inefficient government subsidies. He added, "There is a substantial disregard of Stratford's situation. It is severely underfunded in relation to other major cultural institutions in this country." Although Stratford's budget is to be cut to that of Britain's Royal Shakespeare Company, it gets 99 per cent of its budget in government grants, while the Royal's traditionally



receives as much as 50 per cent. Indeed, last year a board committee headed by Hirsch confirmed in a report that if it continued to receive only minimal budgetary increases, Stratford would accumulate a massive deficit by the end of the decade.

Still, Hirsch has cut back the 1985 season from 12 productions to nine, among them *Twelfth Night*, two Restoration comedies and Sophie's Choice. Box office revenues have dropped to a projected 30-million capacity from 74 per cent, and a current wage freeze will continue until Oct. 1. Neville himself has a clear view of what the relationship between fiscal management and artistic vision should be. Citing his experience, Neville explained: "As my working-class daddy used to say, 'If you don't have the money in your pocket, don't spend it.'"

Outspoken and abrasives, Hirsch has been far more successful as a cultural crusader than as an administrator. On the other hand, he has strengthened the institution enormously during his five-year tenure. His nominations to the board, including Hirsch, have shifted in power base from Stratford to Toronto, with strong representation from both liberal and Conservative camps. A new board member this year is Paul Cooley, the government's representative in Ottawa, who held a staff position for former Conservative Minister Marcel Masse. The board's enhanced political influence resulted in the \$4 million worth of improvements completed last month, to the Festival and Jose Theatre. Stratford's productions appear regularly on CBC-TV, and the department of communications is providing a \$500,000 contingency fund for next year's 12-week U.S. tour of *King Lear* and *Twelfth Night*.

Neville, too, is a masterful builder of institutions—among them Edmonton's Citadel and Halifax's Neptune. Neptune's 1985-86 season will feature *La Traviata* and three *West Side Story* departures. An armed truce exists at the festival between their respective factions. Neville is as amicable as professor who performed for years at Stratford's Old Vic. A consummate strategist and diplomat, he is al-

readily expanding scope of Hirsch's projects and building his own. Recognizing the need to develop acting talent at Stratford, Hirsch established the Young Company in 1988. But Neville is displeased with the past treatment of the acting company as a whole. Said Neville: "Acting should be the backbone, but it has been at the bottom here most of the time."

Neville says that he sees a promising future for the company to tap Toronto audiences directly through a winter outlet and to include some contemporary work in the repertoire, a contentious issue for the Canadian theatre community, although the festival has workshop-style Canadian plays. This year Neville has invited a playwright-in-residence—Erica Eitter (Antarctica Project)—for the first time in decades. Eitter says that the festival's increasing recognition should be available to Canadian playwrights, but she also believes that the festival needs to work for its own survival. Said Eitter: "This place must change as it does—the classics without contemporary theatre as well as relevance."

Stratford has also failed to warrant talented Canadian directors. Hirsch has consistently brought in directors from abroad whose work has been mediocre. Michael Engman, director of Britain's National Theatre, where *Measure for Measure* was the only innovative and exciting production during Stratford's opening week, was last year "faded." Then British directors are staging three of the four Musical Theatre productions. Neville said that most of amateur theatrical directors are not up to the more experienced and directors admiring them. The festival's lifelong inability to solve the problem empowers him. Said Neville: "Where the hell are we after 23 years?"

Much of the audience direction and info programming at Stratford may contribute the price of its survival. Over the past five years the staple diet of Gilbert and Sullivan (*The Gondoliers*) has been the box-office breadwinner. This year *The Merry Wives of Windsor* will have 11 performances, compared to 10 for *Johannes* in 1984. But Hirsch believes the commercialism of Stratford will not change until Canadian audiences recognize the true cultural value and fund it accordingly. Early agreed at the first meeting with an audience, he declared: "I think in years Stratford has grown as it kept it alive. I am proud of what I have done and I have no regret." The battle is no longer on, and he is considering several offers from U.S. theatres and university drama departments. Meanwhile, Neville has taken over the wheel in a remarkably smooth transition, which augers well for what may be rough sailing ahead.



Garrick: an impassioned performance to mark the climax of a rich career

Melodrama with majesty

KING LEAR
By William Shakespeare
Directed by John Caird

In his program notes John Caird writes, "King Lear is a little like *Hamlet* or *Macbeth*." Rather than shunning Alfred as an actor to seek that dazzling peak, Hirsch looked to the Stratford Festival company and chose Douglas Campbell, 68, who was part of the original cast in 1958. In this production, Caird's lighting, right from the start, is a thunderous, thumping performance that marked the climax of his rich career. But apart from majestic supporting performances by James Blandford as Lear's close adviser, Kent, and Nicholas Penhall as the Fool, Hirsch's uncomplicated rendering is flat, drab and devoid of creative invention.

Campbell possesses two remarkable gifts for playing a powerful monarch in his 80s—a massive physique and a sonorous voice capable of infinite inflections. Anchored to those solid foundations, Campbell constructs a grand, melodramatic Lear. From the first amazement at the first meeting between Lear and his three daughters, through his rage at the blinding of his eyes, he is a king who, with his words and sentences whole, but the images are minute, especially when Blandford fits the gaps with his own freshly painted form. And Campbell's shuffling, acid-tongued Fool is the ideal foil for what may be rough sailing ahead. Caird's grandiose impersonations

White these three are absent, the stage is emotionally barren. At least half the play details the breakdown of Lear's kingdom after he foolishly divides it between his daughters Goneril (Patricia Collinge) and Regan (Maria Ricchezza), but neither actress can convey an evil intent. Benedict Campbell transforms Edmond, the incarnation of malevolence, into a naughty but endearing tool. And Joseph Bawden has emotional convictions as Edgar. Although the scenes in the tower that expose Poor Tom and Lear as a brutal symphony of light and sound, it only emphasizes by contrast most of the cast's inability to poised their characters and create vital connections with the larger social framework of the play. And despite a few sensitive images—a small boy carefully fingers a bloody knife in a battle scene—Hirsch has not provided a visual vision to guide them.

The production's failures are doubly unfortunate because they actually reinforce the stature of Campbell's performance—by the end, with Kent and the Fool gone, he is acting in a vacuum. Still, Hirsch has achieved a great deal: the text is clear and alive, the staging is well paced, and the significant number of graduates from the festival's Young Company in the cast make a partial excuse for that training program. Although the segments are a burning talent, their omission to a supporting performance is glaring. And Campbell's success alone justifies the principal that, given sufficient opportunity, stars are often made, not just born.

—MAURICE CHANICK

MUSIC

The wanton queen of pop

By Ann Walmsley

Madonna's message is sex. As the synthesizer pulses through the first seven songs of her newest album, *Like a Prayer*, with its equestrian title track and the brazen hot Material Girl, her sultry voice and her manic pumping rhythms have dominated the airwaves. While her music videos receive prominent play throughout North America, 100,000 albums have sold 11 million copies worldwide. Meanwhile, Madonna's screen debut in the current hit *Desperately Seeking Susan* has won even more devotees. Everywhere she appears her image projects the same gold, carefree sensuality. Said Diana Ross, editor of the authoritative U.S. newsletter *Rock & Roll Confidential*: "Madonna, almost alone among all the current women, rockers, seems to be having a good time without forcing the issue."

While Madonna's image is undeniably appealing, it is her flamboyant appearance—lacy bodices, fingerless gloves and exaggerated makeup—that has captivated teen audiences and inspired Madonna's boy-crazy fans across the continent. Last month, *Entertainment Weekly* magazine featured her in a provocative photo session in which she posed as her idol, Marilyn Monroe, surrounded by beach-boy adoring fans. Madonna grew up in a working-class family and had a strict Roman Catholic upbringing. After a brief stint with New York's Alvin Ailey Dance Company, Madonna's flirtation with a dethorpeuse chess player in 1981 led to an eventual recording deal with Warner Bros. Since then she has angered feminists by wearing a bell beside emblematic with the phrase "Boob," a term she uses jingly to describe herself. Also, she has aggravated moral and ethical sensibilities with her video *Material Girl*, a tribute to the late Grateful Dead's Peter Shaffer, in which she sanctions women who pursue sex for their money.

Indeed, Madonna has offended—although as a sex symbol. Fans' groups, feminist organizations, including the Belmont, Calif.-based United Parents Under God, are calling for a ban on her music, and her apparent amorality has



Madonna: riding high on the charts

also provoked venom in critical circles. Rolling Stone and *The Los Angeles Times* have labelled her a "bimbo" and a "hut." Said veteran rock critic Robert Christgau of New York's Village Voice: "She is extremely shallow and rather ditzy. She has used her sexuality to make money and become powerful." For her part, Loreen Segato, lead singer of the Canadian band Paradise Club, said that she approves of Madonna's promotion of free sexuality, but she has reservations about the implications. Said Segato: "For women in music, she sets us back. If we do not wear tastefully exaggerated costumes or come up with pharise-like 'Boy Toy' we will be denied. But for Madonna's success is important. 'As long as I am riding high on the charts, I don't care if they call me a tart or a slut. I am proud of my trashy image.'

Currently, Madonna is considering starring in a new movie. Hollywood director Herbert Biberman has her in mind for the lead in a movie about 1930s American singer/trapdoor Blue Star. As well, she is developing her own "sportswear for skeptics" line to be her sole selling follows. Whatever her orthodoxy may think, Madonna is certain to command the continued admiration of her teenage fans. Those virtues will please such fans as 16-year-old Molina Peters of Brampton, Ont., who were more than \$200 worth of self-styled Madonna clothing and accessories to the Toronto concert. Said Peters: "I like her forever!" Clearly, whatever Madonna's intentions may yield, her alluring power seems bound to endure. □

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *Brother to Brother*, Gishen (U)
- 2 *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, Ken Kesey (U)
- 3 *Inside Oceanside*, West (U)
- 4 *Family Album*, Scott (U)
- 5 *Thicker Than Water*, Scott (U)
- 6 *Jaded Bachelor*, L'Amour (U)
- 7 *Hold the Drama*, Bradford (U)
- 8 *The Truth About Love*, Givens (U)
- 9 *A Christmas Story* for the Third Millennium, McCullough (U)
- 10 *Rock Babe*, Moore (U)

Nonfiction

- 1 *Imperial: Jacques Cartier and the North* (U)
- 2 *A Passion for Art*, Hockney, Peters and Austin (U)
- 3 *Breaking Up With Maoism*, Scott (U)
- 4 *The Canadian*, Wilson (U)
- 5 *The Bassett Report*, Bassett (U)
- 6 *Dr. Abramovitz's Body Program*, Abramovitz and King (U)
- 7 *What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School*, McCormick (U)
- 8 *Rebel Secrets*, Scorsese (U)
- 9 *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie (U)
- 10 *My Father's Keeper*, Johnson (U)
- 11 *Posture That Works*

Unwitting guinea pigs for the CIA

By Allan Petheringham

Montreal's Allan Memorial Institute was grateful to get the money back in the late 1950s. As part of the Royal Victoria Hospital's funding, the several grants costing about the McGill University medical school's "Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology" were most welcome. Particularly since the funding was going to the brilliant Dr. Ewen Cameron, the Scottish-born doctor who has been called "the godfather of Canadian psychiatry." He was the first professor of psychiatry ever appointed at McGill, then known as one of the finest medical schools on the continent. Cameron's stature was such that when he presented his startling and severe new treatment for schizophrenia before the Second International Congress for Psychiatry in Zurich in 1957, the grand old man of the profession, Dr. Carl Jung himself, was in the audience. Interestingly, Jung seemed surprised at Cameron's harsh "de-patterning" methods, but the medical fraternity seldom attacks its own, new ideas. It is the tightest union in the world, tighter even than the one the lawyers invented.

As it happened, old Carl Jung had reason to raise his eyebrows. The Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology has turned out to be a front for the unscrupulous U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency was using Canadians as guinea pigs in brainwashing experiments.

For 20 years, between 1953 and 1973, the CIA spent \$15 million in attempts to learn how to control the human mind. The excuse was that the Soviets and the Chinese might be perfecting techniques in that sensitive field. The CIA front man through Cornell was involved with more than 50 offices in 25 countries. The idea was for the CIA to subdivide research by recognized academics who had no idea of their real purpose—or the real purpose of the "research."

The code name for the grisly project was MEURIA. The CIA in 1973 illegally buried the MEURIA documents and Dr.

Cameron's family, after he was killed in a motorboating accident in 1967, destroyed his files. But the U.S. Freedom of Information Act (which, unlike the Canadian version, actually frees information) has unveiled the goods on the CIA's experiments with the minds of 55 patients at the Allan Institute.

The medical excuse was the need for speed. Psychiatrists were impatient with the long and laborious treatment through psychoanalysis as developed by Sigmund Freud and Jane. They wanted swifter methods of restoring mental balance, and Dr. Ewen Cameron was a



and meets at least one patient, Marion Jackson Rothman, died of what was called a stroke.

Val Orlikow is the wife of David Orlikow, the veteran MP from Winnipeg. She checked into the Allan Institute in 1966, suffering from stress and postpartum depression. Within two weeks she (fondly) began to receive heavy doses of the new drug LSD—24 treatments in all over two months. One thing the CIA was curious about was what techniques could be used to break down these stampeded by its agents and whether disorientation

could be lodged in their memories. Mrs. Orlikow has lost the ability to concentrate, cannot read books or abide crowds and has probably suffered brain damage. Bob Logie of Vancouver, another guinea pig, lives on a disability pension (Cameron put him in a drug-induced sleep for 25 days) and still has nightmares over his stay at the Allan Institute.

Nine of the victims have sued the CIA, originally asking for \$1 million each. It has dragged through U.S. courts for five years now, and the men have reduced their demands—while legal costs drag on at \$100,000 a month. The 34-year-old Joseph Raak, one of the 55 victims of this country, he and his junior partner have spent two years on the case. Orlikow and his clan have no money.

The U.S. refuses to hedge on its offer of \$25,000 to each of the nine. It admits guilt. Former CIA director Stansfield Turner says the experiments were "ethical" and left him "sickened." Joe Clark, supposedly our external affairs minister, says he has personally appealed to Secretary of State George Shultz—with no result. Raak says he's appalled that Ottawa hasn't the guts to submit the case to the World Court in The Hague. There's the suspicion Ottawa is lax because of its own involvement in the Cameron experiments.

The Mulroney government makes much of its new, close, intimate relationship with the White House. This might be a very good test of the credibility of that claim. You say \$25,000 means backs for laws named?



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